New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1051. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Gathering of the New-York Soft Democracy in Washington.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

COL. KINNEY'S EXPEDITION.

No Proclamation Against it.

MEMORIAL FROM NEW-YORK WORKINGMEN.

Senator Seward's Speech.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Act Disaffirmed.

No Proclamation Against the Kinney Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The report that the President is about to issue a Proclamation against the Kinney Expedition is [illegible]. Secretary MARCY has received a letter from Col. KINNEY, formally denying any hostile intent, and declaring the purposes of the Expedition to be simply peaceable colonization, and the establishment of a municipal Government for themselves. He protests that he is entirely opposed to illegal marauding enterprises, and that he has no intention of violating any rule of common or public law. S.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

The Cuban Excitement—Kinney's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The Star says it has received letters confirming the statement of an excitement in Cuba, and is [illegible] to hear of an outbreak. The Star also intimates that it has reason to believe that the President will issue a proclamation warning the Kinney expedition against an infraction of the neutrality laws, by participating in an armed occupation of Central America. The "Black Swan" gives three concerts this week for the benefit of the [illegible].

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The steam fire-engine built in Cincinnati for Boston, was tried to-day and worked admirably.

A rumor prevails that the President's proclamation against the Kinney expedition will be issued to-morrow. Col. KINNEY's quarters at the National Hotel are thronged with the officers of the expedition, and a general examination of arms is going on.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

Will somebody send us a clue to the presence in Washington, within the last few days, of so many of your New-York Democratic politicians? The thing is a puzzle to the uninitiated; and as politicians of the school named are supposed to be exceedingly jealous of each other in late years, it is very much feared that the failure to account for this new "Ostend Convention" will be productive of disastrous consequences to the serenity and happiness of many a worthy gentleman. Among the faithful who have arrived since the advent here of ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, are Mr. CASSIDY of the Albany Atlas, Mr. ex-Auditor NEWELL, PRESTON KING of St. Lawrence, JOHN COCHRANE and Postmaster FOWLER of New-York, Captain RYNDERS, do, Lieut.-Gov.-that-isn't LUDLOW, Judge CLARK of Jefferson, Collector FOX of Cape Vincent, Collector TALCOTT of Oswego, ex-M. C. [illegible] of Oswego, Mr. CORNES of Oswego County, and a number of others.

One of these gentlemen accounts to me for the conference by the statement that Gov. SEYMOUR came on his own business, and the rest were sent to watch him. Another story is that on SEYMOUR's [illegible] from New-York, Mr. COCHRANE dispatched Captain RYNDERS to watch over him, "*volens volens*"—the Surveyor judiciously selecting the Captain for that service,—first, because of his successful experience in *volens volens* operations; secondly, because the ex-Governor is "used" to his protectorship and leadership; and finally, because Washington was supposed to be, about this time, a sort of Syracuse Globe Hotel assemblage, whose hard fists and stout lungs would be most in request for the Governor's preservation from political harm.

The Captain, after a day or two's sojourn here, returned to New-York, and reported that matters were quiet and peaceable, and that an orderly, [illegible] and Christian gentleman might with safety venture here once more; whereupon Surveyor COCHRANE packed up his traps, gave an extra twist to his magnificent moustache, and migrated hither to attend the "Convention." But what is the purpose of all this? That's the question. It will be perceived that the gentlemen I have named above are all of the SEYMOUR set. "What came ye out in the wilderness to see? A reed shaken in the wind." Surely the Ex-Governor was as great a curiosity before he reached the Federal Capital as he can be now. That hypothesis, then, don't satisfy the query.

Mr. SEYMOUR has presented conclusive arguments, which I have heretofore communicated, to show that he cannot take the French Mission or any other appointment. It is not to be suspected, therefore, that the conference is intended to further any design of his upon the Federal patronage. Can it be he leashes higher game—and that his body guard are here to [illegible] against the President, and [illegible] (*volens volens*) [illegible] out of the way? Won't somebody give us a clue to "Ostend Convention" number two, out of humanitarian consideration for some of the Democratic outsiders who really seem in imminent danger of bursting.

The published statement that a Sardinian Government ship was about to arrive at New-York with a cargo of convicts, attracted the attention of Hon. Mr. WALKER of your City, who called to see the President, Secretary of State, and Mr. TALIACORNE, the Sardinian Minister, on the subject. Upon a proper representation to the Minister, and an explanation of our laws against the importation of criminals, he at once recognized the propriety of causing the law to be respected, and has gone to New-York to see what arrangements can be made to cause the return of the convict cargo, or its consignment to some other country. The ship is ordered to take a freight of flour on board at New-York, and there is some difficulty in arranging the matter satisfactorily, as it is somewhat doubtful whether if the men are landed, there is any authority to imprison them in this country pending their reshipment. All the convicts, save one, are ascertained to be criminals of the deepest dye; the exception is that of one political offender.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives, in relation to the Smithsonian Institution, have had a meeting and organized. Professor HENRY and Mr. MEACHAM were called before them, and examined in part. Professor H. betrays an undue sensitiveness to the queries of the Committee, and intimates very distinctly his intention to resign, if the House does not sustain him.

Your readers will regret to learn that the health of Hon. HAMILTON FISH is so poor that he is compelled to vacate his seat in the Senate for most of the remainder of the present session. He will probably sail for Havana in the course of a few days in search of relief.

General HOUSTON will probably make a speech in the Senate on Monday, on the Army bill, in which he will oppose any additions to the existing military establishment; and also defend the Indian tribes from the charge of being the aggressors upon the whites. He will doubtless present views quite different from those the public would naturally expect from him. Indeed, it is questionable whether he would not make a very practically efficient member of the Peace Society.

Considerable interest is felt here in the approaching election in New-Hampshire, and the Administration is known to be exerting its best efforts to have it go off right. The opposition is supposed to be just as earnest to secure the same result; but the "right" means quite a different thing according to the party spectacles through which one looks at it. Letters received here from New-Hampshire state that the President has secured the services of Gen. CASS and Hon. M. S. LATHAM, the eloquent Member of Congress from California, to go up next month and stump it over the Granite Hills. From what I learn here, it is probable they will find some rather sharp witted [illegible] in their track.

In my notice of Mr. ETHERIDGE the other day, by a slip of the pen I referred to him as from North Carolina, whereas he is a Tennesseean, of whose eloquence and abilities his State may well feel a jealous pride. I hope no six-footer from that region will be after me with a COLT's revolver for inadvertently crediting him to the old North State. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1855.

The French Spoliation bill, as it passed the House, is substantially different from that which the Senate passed last session, and of course it will have to go back to the latter body for concurrence. No difficulty, however, is anticipated there, and it is quite probable that the bill will be sent to the President for his final action within a few days at farthest. I find there are, among some of the Democratic friends of the measure, very decided apprehensions that it will be vetoed. I confess, however, that I have been able to learn nothing calculated to confirm this apprehension, and am inclined to believe that it has no better basis than mere surmise.

It is difficult to conceive upon what ground the Executive can refuse to approve this Act. No one ever questioned its constitutionality; it certainly has not been hastily passed; and with an overflowing Treasury, the pretext upon which Mr. POLK withheld his approval cannot now be availed of.

Col. KINNEY is still here, having been detained longer than was anticipated, in consequence of the necessity of providing means of a much larger emigration to his Mosquito Territory than had been contemplated. Several companies of his pioneers have already started for San Juan,—a part of them intending to rendezvous at Greytown, and others at Blewfields. The Colonel himself expects to leave within a few days.

The most energetic and persevering efforts of parties in the Nicaragua Transit interest have failed to convince our Government that there are any reasons why the KINNEY expedition should be interfered with, and prevented from leaving our shores. It is true, the parties going out are organized into companies, and are armed. This their leader boldly proclaims. But he denies that this organization and arming are for any other purpose than self-protection. Parties similarly armed and organized are made up to emigrate to Kansas and Nebraska, or to Oregon; and many parties of emigrants from the Old World, especially from Germany, come over to this country similarly organized. The hostile intent of an armed party must be shown ere it can be checked as an "armed expedition" in violation of our neutrality laws. No reasonable proof of such hostile intent having been furnished, the Executive very properly refuses to interfere with KINNEY's enterprise.

It has been suggested that Great Britain may interfere against these emigrants, to check this new movement of "American fillibusterism;" but this is not seriously apprehended. Once landed, the party would defy British interference; and of course a foreign fleet would not dare to assail them at sea or while effecting a peaceable landing,—for they will not have laid down their character as American citizens until after they have left the shelter of our flag and proclaimed by word or act their adoption of a new nationality. John Bull, doubtless, would like very much to do "something desperate" to show his abhorrence of Yankee fillibusterism; but he will not do it at the expense of prudence.

By the way, where do our transatlantic brethren find their authority for continually talking of our propensity to fillibusterism? Why are they so self-righteously insulting and contemptuous towards us in this connection? Did it never occur to them that there is on record, in our day, but a single case of successful fillibusterism, and that England has made of this an honorable boast? Sir JAMES BROOKE, three or four years ago, fitted out a private armed expedition, went to Borneo, raised his standard there, forcibly seized upon and held a large district of country, subjected the native population to his law, and set himself up as a Prince, under the title of the Rajah of Sarawak? The British Government made no effort to arrest this expedition, nor did the pulpit, the press, or popular opinion denounce it. On the contrary, the Government knighted the successful fillibuster in token of admiration of his exploit. The difference between BROOKE and LOPEZ is measured by the success of the one and the failure of the other. The former succeeded in his scheme of personal aggrandizement, and was burdened with honors; the latter failed in an effort to strike off his country's chains, yielded up his life a sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism, and his name is made a reproach. The unthinking world ever cheers the successful adventurer, no matter how damning his crime; but if a WASHINGTON, a KOSSUTH, or a LOPEZ fails, he is a traitor and a knave. ¢.

The Kinney Expedition.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette, Jan. 29.

The Administration seems to have governed its conduct towards the anomalous expedition to Central America by the presumption that it would fail from inherent weakness, without its intervention. The preparations for the enterprise, however, have gone further than was expected, and the resolution has been taken to regard it as in violation of our neutral obligations, and to interpose the interdict of the Government against the scheme. If, therefore, an occasion shall arise to require it, a proclamation will be issued directing all officers of the Government to restrain the departure of any vessel supposed to be engaged in the expedition. The proof is complete that military commissions have been issued, and enlistments made, for service within the jurisdiction of a foreign and friendly State.

The stock of the company has been issued. The share of Col. KINNEY, as Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General of its dominions, is said to be 12,000 shares, of the value of $25 each. The whole number of shares is 200,000, representing an aggregate capital of five million of dollars. The whole of it may not be immediately paid down in cash, but the bonds of the company, said to comprise $30,000,000, will be ample as a reserve for raising funds, should the state of the exchequer require it.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill for the relief of the heirs of Captain REID, of the privateer *Gen. Armstrong*, which was captured, after a gallant and desperate fight, in the neutral harbor of Fayal, by British cruisers, in 1814. The fight occurred under the jurisdiction of Portugal. We have made many attempts to induce that Government to recognize and pay the claim. Under the administration of Gen. TAYLOR, a squadron was sent to Lisbon to press the demand for indemnity. The case was referred to the then President, now Emperor, of France, for arbitration. He decided against us; and, of course, there ended the case as against Portugal. The amount provided for in the bill is $120,000. Its chance of passing the House is particularly meagre.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

Considerable dissatisfaction at the protracted absence of the Federal Judge of the Northern District of California from his post, is felt by the California Delegation, one of whom intends introducing in the Senate to-day a resolution inquiring as to the cause thereof. They say that the interests of the Admiralty must suffer from this absence.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

ROSCOE B. HEATH, of Virginia, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of the Court.

No. 28.—Victoire Shields and al. appellants *vs.* Robert F. Barrow.—Cause was submitted to the Court on printed argument by Mr. Benjamin for appellant, and by Mr. Janin for appellee.

No. 40.—Wm. A. Booth appellant, *vs.* Ferdinand Clark.—Argument of the cause was continued by Mr. Bradley for the appellant, and by Messrs. Lawrence and May for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Bradley for the appellant.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The Secretary of State transmitted a communication from Professor HORSFORD, containing an analysis of guano.

Mr. FOOT introduced an order to print 5,000 extra copies of Lieutenant GILLISS' South American Astronomical Report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MALLORY reported a bill to compensate Lieut. W. F. MAURY for his wind and current charts.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution calling for the report of Commander RINGGOLD on his reconnoissance of the Pacific Ocean, and that it be printed.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial from the workingmen of the City of New-York, asking for relief from present distress by the passage of a Homestead bill, or other means, whereby they can enter and cultivate the public lands.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. SEWARD said—It cannot be unknown to the Senate that the present Winter is marked by extreme depression of enterprise in every department of mechanical and manufacturing industry in the country, and that the result of this general depression is a peculiar and unlooked for inactivity in the City of New-York. During two or three weeks which I spent there in the season of the holidays, the customary festivities of the City were saddened by assemblages of unemployed mechanics and working-men in the Park—and my walks at night brought me sometimes in contact with persons of the same class soliciting relief, which their honest pride forbade them to ask by daylight. Two things were remarked this New Year's by most candid persons—first, that there was nothing fictitious in the statements of the distress that had thus fallen on an industrious class of the population; and I conceive that their conduct was in the main not unworthy of themselves as American citizens in an emergency so painful. A very respectable Committee have waited upon me and have requested me to present to the Senate a memorial of these impoverished mechanics and workingmen, with which request I am now to comply. I will not detain the Senate by detailing minutely the contents of this petition. I will remark only that it is temperately and becomingly expressed; that it recites the distress that I have described, and traces it to causes which, in the judgment of the memorialists, was adequate to such affects. And that in regard to the form of relief, the memorialists petition Congress for the passage of a Homestead bill with such additional legislation as will, in their judgment, be unexpensive to the Government, while it will enable these unemployed workmen to remove to and enter into the occupation and cultivation of homesteads on the public domain.

The memorial was then laid on the table.

THE JUDICIAL FEE BILL.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Judicial Fee bill of 1853 to all Territories of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury having decided that the said bill was limited to the States and Oregon Territory.

The bill was then read three times and passed unanimously.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow an item of $633 to the Secretary of Minnesota, which had been paid by him for collating and indexing the journals and judicial decisions of the said Territory. Passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. GWIN presented memorials from certain land claimants in California, asking an extension of time to file claims before Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. GWIN, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely to various memorials referred to that Committee, including that for the purchase of submarine armor to be placed on vessels of war.

Mr. MALLORY reported from the Naval Committee, a bill creating a board of Naval Officers, of various grades to withdraw officers incapacitated, and whose places are to be filled by promotion, but without increased pay, until they go to sea. He said he should ask the attention of the Senate at an early day.

The Senate objected to the passing of the House amendments to the Spoliation bill until after an examination thereof. The bill, though differing but slightly from that passed by the Senate last session, was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BADGER called up his resolution of last session to pay the proprietors of the *Intelligencer*, *Union* and *Telegraph*, for the publication of debates and proceedings in the Senate. He asked the Senate now to consider it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said these papers published only so much of such debates as enhanced the value of their papers, and he thought they had no better claim to remuneration than any other paper in the country. The Senate had made provision for able reports of the proceedings, and any further expense was unnecessary.

Mr. BADGER said his object was to give these proceedings a wider circulation.

Mr. DODGE of Iowa, and Mr. ADAMS opposed, and Mr. CLAYTON supported the resolution, which was laid on the table.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the claimants of the brig *General Armstrong's* bill was passed for engrossment. Disagreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to get up the Bounty Land bill and the French Spoliation bill, and a rather sharp discussion took place between the favorites of each bill, when the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment, as a substitute for the reported bill, providing that two regiments of cavalry and five hundred volunteers, the latter to act as rangers, scouts and guides for twelve months. The appropriation contemplated by this substitute is about [illegible] millions of dollars.

Mr. SHIELDS proposed as an amendment two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry.

This was talked over considerably when Mr. HOUSTON got the floor.

SENATOR HOUSTON ON THE INDIANS.

He spoke in eulogy of the Indians, reciting their modes of life, habits and traits of character, endeavoring to prove by illustration that the aggressions were always on the part of the white man. He was opposed to an increase of the Army, and thought the present difficulties were magnified, and argued that the appointment of Commissioners was the best and only necessary mode for the present emergency. He occupied about an hour and a half.

SENATOR JONES'S REPLY.

Mr. JONES replied that, as one of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, he conceived that the duty of himself and his colleagues was to carry out the recommendations of the President. The President had sent a communication to the Senate stating that there were combinations going on among the Indians, threatening the safety of the lives and property of emigrants and settlers. The Executive asked for money and troops to protect these lives and this property. In all these matters the Whig party had no desire to thwart the Administration, and did not mean to make themselves responsible for the calamities which might occur, if the recommendations of the Executive were unheeded. Mr. JONES thought that the Administration possessed better means of knowing what the exigency demanded than any Senator would be likely to have, and therefore it was not only politic but right to accord with the recommendation which had come from the Executive branch of the Government. He was astonished to find "the Hero of San Jacinto" in the rear rather than in the van of the army, and still more astonished to find the Senator from Virginia, who had ever been the right arm of the Administration, in opposition to the recommendation of the Executive, on a question involving the peace of the country. He closed by saying that he was for the country, and would go for its defence against foreign or domestic foes, whether it required 3,000 or 300,000 men for that purpose.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking for an expedition to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. KANE's party. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER the House took up the Senate's resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief or rescue of Dr. KANE. He briefly explained that the men of the expedition are in danger of starvation, as their provisions will not extend half way through the coming Summer, and owing to Smith's Sound not being open they cannot return. Resolution passed.

TEXAS CREDITORS BILL.

On motion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Texas Creditors bill was made the special order for the 6th of February.

Mr TAYLOR, of Tenn., introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing certain acts heretofore passed on that subject, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. RUFFIN, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is required to prevent fraud in the verification of foreign invoices.

COMMODORE PERRY AND THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. WALBRIDGE obtained unanimous consent to offer the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That the recent Naval Expedition to Japan, which resulted in the treaty concluded on the 31st of March, is of great value to the commercial interests of the country, and the distinguished officer in command, Commodore M. C. PERRY, who successfully conducted the negotiation, is entitled to the thanks of Congress.

Resolved, That the further extension of our Commercial intercourse with the East is of primary importance to the people of the United States, and it is the duty of our Government to promote this object by taking measures for further treaty stipulations, with the view to a more general extension of trade with Japan and China, and to stimulate freer commercial intercourse with those nations.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. BOCOCK asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the reason that bills matured with great care by them last and this session had failed to be considered, while matters of less importance had special days assigned to them. The bills contemplated important reforms, on which the public press and country are calling for action. It was unnecessary for the Committee to mature any other business. At all events, it seemed improper that he should longer continue a member of it.

Several gentlemen appealed to him to withdraw his request, expressing a hope that the House would assign a time for the special consideration of naval business.

Mr. BOCOCK replied the House is the best judge of what was intended. He could not perceive anything wrong in the action of the Naval Committee.

The House refused to excuse him.

THE MINNESOTA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Mr. CUTTING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution disapproving and disaffirming the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, approved of on the 4th of March last. He alluded to a recent suit in Minnesota concerning this Company, which was a very short time since hastily decided against the United States. The District Attorney of the Territory was dismissed from office for his conduct in the premises. 650,000 acres of land were involved. The Governor, who signed the bill, and the Secretary of State, who certified it, were to be beneficiaries. If nothing but this appeared, the resolution should be passed without further debate.

Mr. HUGHES said the District Attorney was not removed. He believed him (Mr. WARREN) to be a high minded and honorable gentleman, who would do nothing to cast a shadow of disgrace on his conduct. He asked the House to delay action until Mr. WARREN can be heard from in his defence.

Mr. CUTTING replied, it was one of the most flagrant frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on a Government; there should be no delay in action on the subject.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, was convinced the Minnesota bill was conceived in sin, and brought forward in iniquity.

Mr. CUTTING referred Mr. HUGHES to a document from the Attorney-General of the United States, by which it will be seen that Mr. WARREN had been dismissed from office.

Mr. HUGHES was not opposed to the passage of the resolution. He merely desired that Mr. WARREN's case should not be prejudged.

Mr. CUTTING so understood him.

The resolution passed.

Mr. CUTTING reported a joint resolution disapproving and disaffirming the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating a Transit Railroad Company, approved of on the same day as the other act—"and declaring it void and of no effect." The Governor and Secretary of the Territory were likewise beneficiaries under this act.

The resolution passed by a vote of 116 against 16.

The House went into Committee on Special Orders. Afterwards passing the bill enabling the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for their admission into the Union; a joint resolution appropriating for libraries in the Territories, and a bill establishing military posts in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas,—when the House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A New Lunatic Asylum—Amendations of the Revised Statutes, &c.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

It was blue Monday to-day in both Houses—thin attendance and little done—and that little but half done.

The Senate was in Committee of the Whole on several bills, among them that to increase the capital stock of the PARKER Railroad Company, which was reported to the Senate and ordered engrossed for a third reading. As before noted, it provides for an increase of $2,000,000 in the shape of convertible bonds.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to select a site for a second State Lunatic Asylum was also reported to the Senate, but with some essential amendments. The original bill evidently looked to the location of the new [illegible] somewhere in the southern tier of counties, but in Committee the number of Commissioners was increased to five, and the following persons named: Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of Broome; D. T. BROWN, of New-York; A. H. MOSS, of Niagara; JOSEPH MULLEIN, of Jefferson, and JOHN H. BOYD, of Washington. The locality of the Commissioners renders possible a selection in the northern part of the State, in which case the projectors of the scheme will have beat the bush while others stand by and gather the fruit.

The Committee on Medical Societies reported favorably Senator WHITNEY's bill relating to the sale of Patent Medicines. The Committee have added thereto, and incorporated in one act, the provisions of the bill offered by Senator BRADFORD, and recommend that the act take effect on the 1st day of July next.

This is the sum total of all I can find in the Senate worthy the scratch of a pen, and the House adds only these items:

The following bill to regulate the filing of Sheriffs' certificates was presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for their examination:

It amends sections 43 and 44 of Article 2, title 5, of Chapter 6, part 3 of the Revised Statutes, to read as follows:

SECTION 43. One of said duplicate certificates shall within twenty days after said sale be filed by the Sheriff in the office of the Clerk of the County for the purpose of being recorded, and the Clerk shall immediately record the same in a book to be provided for that purpose; unless said certificate shall be filed within said twenty days, the sale shall be void and the Sheriff may re-advertise and sell on the execution; the Sheriff shall be liable to all parties, persons or corporations for any damages which they may sustain by the default of the Sheriff in filing the certificate as required by this section; the other of said duplicate certificates shall be delivered to the purchaser; if there be two or more purchasers a certificate shall be delivered to each.

SEC. 44. Such original certificate, upon being proved or acknowledged in the manner required by law to entitle deeds to be recorded, or said original book in which said certificates may be recorded, or a copy thereof duly certified by the Clerk, shall be received as presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained.

On motion, it was resolved to hold an afternoon session, and on and after Monday next, to commence the morning sessions at 10 instead of 11 o'clock, as at present.

Mr. F. W. PALMER offered a resolution that the final vote on the bill for the suppression of Intemperance be taken at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 5th of February proximo, providing the aforesaid bill shall have been duly passed through Committee of the Whole and engrossed by that date. Under the rule the resolution is on the table.

Mr. WAGER, of Dutchess, called up the [illegible] the following resolution, offered by him some days since:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the powers of the several Courts of Record of this State to entertain applications for, and to grant certificates of citizenship, under the Naturalization laws of the United States, and report to this House.

Upon the subject matter contained therein, Mr. WAGER addressed the House at some length, taking such a view thereof as would naturally be entertained by one of SAM's votaries.

The Committee on Commerce have leave to come down and see the Harbor encroachments about which you make such a noise every year, or rather, all the time. J. B. S.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Murderous Affray, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29.

During an affray which occurred at the Warren House yesterday, ROBERT SMITH stabbed JOHN HUNTER and JAMES MCCARTHY. HUNTER died this morning from the injuries he received, and MCCARTHY it is thought is fatally wounded.

The Coroner is now investigating the death of MICHAEL DEAKIN, who died last night at the Hospital from a blow dealt him by MICHAEL LOUGHNEY, on Thursday night last with a pound weight.

Death of a Merchant by Drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29.

Mr. MAILMAN, a tobacco merchant of Trenton, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, near Leeds Point, N. J., while crossing Great Bay in company with Mr. SOOY. The boat upset, and Mr. SOOY, by clinging to it, succeeded in reaching the shore two hours after the accident, but Mr. M., less fortunate, sank to the bottom.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

By the arrival of the ship *Polynesia* at this port, this morning, we have Capetown dates to Dec. 5. The news, however, is of no importance.

Lord GREY, Governor of the Province, arrived at Capetown on Dec. 5.

Suspicious movements are noticed in the papers indicating troubles with the Kaffirs, who charge the English with shooting their cattle. No actual outbreak had occurred up to the time of the departure of the *Polynesia*.

Grisi and Mario in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The musical excitement created by GRISI and MARIO remains unabated. The receipts for the two weeks ending on Saturday are about thirty thousand dollars. This evening the house is crowded, and the indications are that the third and fourth weeks will be equally profitable with those which have preceded.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

A large ship, name unknown, is ashore on the inner breakers of Baker's Island, off Salem. We have not yet been able to learn the particulars.

The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been sent to her assistance.

The vessel ashore at Baker's Island is the bark *Buckeye*, from Africa for Salem.

Loss of the Ship Favorite.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The ship *Favorite*, from New-Orleans for this port, went ashore this morning on Baker's Island. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew were saved. The *Favorite* was owned by J. L. WARNER, of New-Orleans.

The Canada.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

The *Canada* will sail on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The mails close at 8.

Railroad Disaster—Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 29.

The morning train from this City for Bath and Augusta ran off the track this morning, in Falmouth, about three miles from the River. The engine was precipitated down an embankment into a small stream, carrying the engineer, Mr. SMALL, and the fireman, Mr. AMES, with it. Mr. SMALL was fastened beneath the engine and was drowned, while Mr. AMES was instantly killed. The passengers escaped uninjured. The engine had just been placed on the road.

Contract for the Completion of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, &c.

TROY, Monday, Jan. 29.

The contract for the completion of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, including the Hoosac Tunnel, was concluded at Boston on the [illegible]. E. W. SERRELL & Co. are the contractors, and the terms of the contract are such as to insure the two million dollars loan to the Company by the State of Massachusetts.

Detention of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Train by a Snow-storm.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 29.

We have had another fierce storm of snow and wind. The train on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers and several members of the Legislature, were detained upon the prairie in snow, some eight feet deep. The passengers burned the cars, and by robbing the cars of a consignment of oysters preserved themselves from starvation. By last accounts they are still there; relief, however, has been sent to them on Saturday night.

Arrest of Part of a Gang of Burglars.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 29.

Three men named WARE, JOHNSON and [illegible], have been arrested here on suspicion of being part of the gang who have been engaged in the burglaries which have lately taken place here. A chisel found on one of them implicates them in the robbery of the Hamilton Post-Office. They were armed with six barreled revolvers, bowie knives, &c.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 29.

GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, an advocate of Montreal, and descendant of the famous JACQUES CARTIER, who first explored the country, has been appointed Provincial Secretary for Canada. He is a man of great business capacity, extensive experience and very liberal opinions.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 29.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The receipts of Cotton at New-Orleans on Monday amounted to over 16,000 bales.

Late advices from Texas state that at Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Victoria and Lavacca the Know-Nothings elected all their officers.

Cotton Factory Destroyed by Fire.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 29.

The cotton factory of H. S. MCCONNELL, at Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y., was burned down on Friday night last. The building, machinery and a large stock of cotton are a total loss. No insurance except on the machinery.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 29.

The river is full of heavy ice, and navigation is almost entirely suspended.

Eastern exchange is one per cent premium.

Weather Reports.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 29.

The weather is intensely cold. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and the New-Orleans and Cincinnati boats abandoned.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Annual Session New-York State Council, Held at Schenectady January 10 and 11, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the State President's Annual Report, presented—in accordance with the [illegible]—the following Resolutions, which were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and the State Secretary was directed to have the same printed and forwarded to Deputies of Counties and Presidents of Subordinate Councils:

Resolved, That Slavery, like Popery, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freedom; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we connect no American [illegible] to the admission to the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human bondage.

Resolved, That no adult Alien can understand the language and principles of youth, and become familiar with the principles of our Government, except by patient and persevering study; this no person should be admitted to exercise the elective franchise who has not been a resident of the United States for twenty-one years.

Resolved, That the civil, religious and political privileges Americans consent to others, should be by them accorded to Americans; that [illegible] should be maintained with any Foreign Government that prohibits freedom of speech, and freedom of religious opinion.

Resolved, That the peaceful enjoyment of our rights is best secured by a constant readiness and ability to resist encroachment; that the Republic can only secure respect abroad and tranquility at home, by a firmly, consistent and determined redress of all wrongs inflicted on our citizens by the domestic rulers of Foreign lands.

Resolved, That freemen can be prepared for the exercise of the rights of citizenship only by thorough education; that it is the duty of Government to [illegible] free schools, where [illegible] should be taught and enforced.

Resolved, That the Holy Bible furnishes the purest teachings of morality, virtue, honesty and patriotism; that it is the "Book of Books," and should have the first place on our household altars.

Resolved, That by ministering, the [illegible] industry, the encouragement of domestic [illegible], and judicious and economical expenditures, we may secure the prosperity of the country, and the [illegible] development of the principles of Republican Government.

Resolved, That the Temperance movement is one worthy of cordial support, and that we will, in no case be drawn into any course of action which will interfere with its progress.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to invite the State Councils of this and other States to unite with us in a general organization, based upon the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

The President appointed JAMES B. SWAIN, of Westchester, R. H. THOMPSON, of Albany, O. T. HARRIS, of Saratoga, D. L. SIMMONS, of Oneida, and A. M. CLAPP, of Erie, a Committee, in accordance with the ninth resolution.

B. F. ROMAINE, State Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

AN AVARICIOUS [illegible]—A laughable affair, says the Chicago *Press*, occurred in the southern part of this city a few days ago, the circumstances of which were as follows: A young and industrious German, engaged in a store on Lake-street, rented a small house from a countryman of his, and with a variety of housekeeping articles, purchased a cord of excellent hickory wood, and had it cut and split, and nicely stowed away in his woodshed. The following morning being sharp and cold, found our young German up betimes and [illegible] his way to the woodshed, thinking what a roaring fire he would have in a few minutes. What was his amazement, however, at finding that his wood had vanished, and not a stick remained. What does the young man do, however, but go straight away to the wood-dealer's and buy a second cord, like unto the first. This he had also cut and split, and stowed away as before; and being withal of an ingenious turn of mind, he hit upon a plan to catch the rascal who stole his wood in case he should pay him a second visit. His bright idea took the shape of an ancient and ugly looking pistol, which had seen little service in its day. This was loaded with a good charge of powder and hard peas used, and ingeniously fixed in such a position that the opening of the door of the woodshed would fire off the pistol. Matters being thus prepared, our young German sought his couch, and was soon in the land of nod. Light were his slumbers, however, and ere long, bang! went his artillery. To jump out of bed and run out to the woodshed was but the work of a moment. And there, lying on the ground, groaning and bleeding, lay—his own landlord, a man worth thousands of dollars! It was he, then, that was the midnight thief. The pea had struck him in the face, and the wound, though by no means dangerous, was bleeding freely, as he pitifully exclaimed, "Oh! mein Gott! vat vill I do!" He was soon enlightened as to the nature of his wound, and [illegible] ashamed of his conduct, he promised to make restitution of his former theft, and [illegible] the landlord going home a [illegible], and is to be hoped, a better man.

[illegible] VIEWS OF HIS TRAVELS.

[illegible] and Madonnaism.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Dec. [illegible], 1854.

I promised you a letter upon Madonnas and [illegible]—the latter being, as I consider, the proper title of the Romish Religion. But in order to sustain, in some degree, the credit [illegible], let me make a few prefatory observations.

There are two idolatries largely prevailing in Christendom, which seem widely distinct in [illegible] and origin, and are entertained by very different classes of persons, but which naturally depend upon and help each other. The first is the *Deification of Art*, and the second the *Deification of men and things by means of art*.

The evidences and illustrations of the former are found in the fanatic mysticism which has long prevailed among a large class of [illegible] and worshippers of art, especially in [illegible] to all that is old, rusty, musty and dilapidated. This idolatry has been a little [illegible] of late by the bold attacks of RUSKIN, [illegible] is perhaps a gradual wearing away [illegible] under the rude and audacious waves of common sense, investigating and [illegible] its pretensions. But it is, nevertheless, a vigorous and militant faith, and [illegible] has been for ages.

In matters of art there is not a better authority than VASARI, himself an eminent architect and painter—his works in both departments being now among the glories of Florence. He is, however, better known as a biographer of artists. In his great work, written three hundred years ago, he thus begins, making God the first painter and the first [illegible]:

"[illegible] without doubt a fixed opinion, common to [illegible] all writers, that the arts of sculpture and painting were first discovered by the nations of Egypt, though there are some who attribute the first [illegible] attempts in marble, and the first statues and [illegible] to the Chaldeans, while they accord the invention of the pencil and of coloring to the Greeks. But I am myself convinced that design, which is the foundation of both these arts—nay, rather the [illegible] comprising and nourishing within [illegible] parts of both, existed in its highest perfection from the first moment of creation, when the Most High, having formed the great body of the world, and adorned the heavens with their resplendent lights, descended by his spirit through the limpidity of the air, and penetrating the solid [illegible] created man; and thus unveiled, with the [illegible] of creation, the first form of sculpture and of painting. For from this man, as from a true model, were copied, by slow degrees—(we [illegible] to affirm the contrary)—statues and sculptures; the difficulties of varied attitude—the flowing lines of contour—and in the first paintings, whatever there may have been of the softness, harmony, and of that concord in discord, whence [illegible] light and shade. The first model, therefore, from which the first image of man arose, was a mass of earth, and not without significance, since the Divine Architect of time and nature, Himself all-perfect, designed to instruct us by the imperfection of the material, in the true method of attaining perfection, by repeatedly diminishing and adding to, as the best sculptors and painters are wont to do; for by perpetually taking from or adding to their models, they conduct their work from its first imperfect sketch to the finish of perfection which they [illegible] attain. The Creator further adorned his model with the most vivid colors, and these same colors, being afterwards drawn by the painter from the mines of earth, enable him to imitate whatsoever object he may desire for his picture."

Such is the language of an ancient author, and here are the words of a modern one—not [illegible] a devotee of art—LORD LINDSAY:

"Let me also observe, with the deepest reverence, that the Three Arts, considered in a Christian [illegible], as a manifestation of the Supreme Being through the intellect of Man, His image, present a [illegible] of the ineffable and mysterious Trinity in Unity, in its relations with the material universe—Architecture symbolising the Father, known to us chiefly by the harmony and proportion of what we term His attributes—Sculpture, the Son, the Incarnate Form or Outline, so to speak, [illegible] and Infinite—Painting, the Holy [illegible] of God illumining Creation; [illegible] Three Arts are one in essence, coequal [illegible], as manifested by the inseparable [illegible] and concord observable throughout the whole history of their development, and by the [illegible] of every age of Christendom having almost invariably excelled in all three alike. [illegible] no impiety, I trust, in vindicating this [illegible]."

Such and so exalted being the ideas of a class of men, and these of the highest mental culture, in relation to art itself, it is easy to see the use which the Church, in the day of its omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence, should make of it—subject as art mainly was, for several centuries, to its priesthood.

I need not say that the Catholic Church does not confine itself, either as to doctrine or history, to the Bible; it takes a wide range beyond this, adopting as authority or illustration several apocryphal books—excluded from our Old and New Testaments—the works of the Ancient Fathers and a whole library of legends about the saints. The Catholic mythology is quite as extensive as that of the Greeks, and appears to have been fabricated in the same way—by the inventions and embellishments of poets and priests. The lives of the saints alone fill fifty folio volumes!

During the middle ages, and the period of the regeneration of art—that is, in the time of RAPHAEL, ANDREA, &c.—these legends [illegible] the current reading of the religious [illegible]. From them the preacher took his [illegible] his warnings, the poet his theme and the painter his subject. In order to understand the scenes now exhibited in such profusion on the walls of churches, it is necessary to consider that these fictions and fables actually thrust aside the simple Scriptures, and filled the imagination of the [illegible] with their revelations. And thus it [illegible] painting, as well, indeed, as the other [illegible] came to be used to establish the mythology of the Church in the minds of its votaries. [illegible] that the legends of the Virgin—utterly without any foundation or [illegible]—circulated in books for a thousand [illegible], preached from the pulpit, dogmatized [illegible], graven in marble and painted in [illegible] and on ceilings, have passed into the [illegible] orthodoxy of true and faithful believers.

The policy of Madonnaism is very apparent. [illegible]—a mother of God and man—with human sympathies and divine attributes, is indeed a most attractive deity. Only let the heart incline to belief, and how many are the [illegible] and dark hours of life in which the soul would instinctively carry its cares and its [illegible] to the foot of her altar! Remember the verses of the *Stabat Mater Dolorosa*:

> "Holy mother, fount of love,
> Make me share thy sorrow, move
> All my soul to sympathy!
> Make my heart within me glow
> With the love of Jesus—so
> Shall I find acceptancy.
>
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Melt my heart to weep with thee!
> [illegible] with Christ's thorny wreath,
> Make me [illegible]
> [illegible]."

[illegible] in this image, and as a divinity, [illegible] everywhere present, how seductive [illegible] the [illegible] to believe in her as a divinity—a goddess, [illegible] and infinite power. That step taken, who can resist? And as to the fact that she is thus divinity, even if the unregenerate heart shall doubt the authority of Councils or brave the Bulls of Popes, can it resist RAPHAEL and ANDREA, CORREGGIO and LEONARDO, CIGOLI and PAUL VERONESE?

Let us keep the whole chain of evidence in view. First we have the beautiful story of Divine Revelation, presenting the Virgin Mary in her miraculous attributes of the Mother of God. But this sublime outline was too cold, too distant and lofty for the popular sympathy. She was indeed of flesh and blood, but it was necessary to render her more familiar still to the common mind. This was done by fictitious Gospels of her Birth, of which there are several versions, with a great variety of other tales, several of which are written with much simplicity of style, well calculated to make them attractive and effective with all readers. It is the Virgin of these legends, sanctioned and glorified by the Church, that we find in the galleries of Art and the Churches of Italy.

It is not surprising, then, that the Madonna, this factitious Virgin Mary, a divinity, a goddess, an object of worship, and, according to Protestant ideas, of idolatrous worship, inasmuch as adoration only belongs to God—should be the trump card of the Catholic Church. "The image of the Eternal Father," says an acute traveler in Italy, "indeed, is less common in Italian Churches, only because, I apprehend, he is less the object of worship. The Virgin is, beyond all comparison, the most adored. Particular saints, in particular places, may indeed divide with her the general homage, but they enjoy at best only a local and sometimes a transient popularity; whereas the worship of the Virgin is universal in all places and by all people, not only, as I fancied before I entered Italy, by females, who might think her, on account of her sex, their most appropriate and zealous intercessor, but equally by men, and by priests as well as laymen. After the Virgin, some of the saints seem to be the most worshipped, then our Saviour, and lastly God. Shocking as this may appear, it is too true. I am sure I do not exaggerate, when I say that throughout Italy, Spain, Portugal, and in every country where the Catholic is the exclusive religion of the people, for one knee bent to God, thousands are bowed before the shrines of the Virgin and the saints."

The reader may now see the propriety of the title I give to the Catholic Religion—that of *Madonnaism*, just as we call the religion of Thibet, *Lamaism*. He may also appreciate the late act of the Council of Rome, in purifying the fame of their chief divinity from the taint of original sin, as its tendency is meant to be to exalt, perpetuate and intensify her worship—if, indeed, its fraud and its audacity do not act as a general shock to all faith in Christianity throughout the world.

The number of Madonnas executed by the old painters, and still in existence, has never been calculated, but it is easy to see, on taking up the life of any one of them, that he did little else than execute Scripture pieces for the Church. LEONARDO DA VINCI, during his forty years of continual labor, hardly painted half a dozen other pictures than Catholic scenes. CORREGGIO has left little else besides different renderings of Our Lady, with here and there a Cupid, a Leda, and a portrait. RAPHAEL's first attempt was an Assumption of the Virgin, and his most esteemed existing works are every one of them Madonnas. RAPHAEL at Rome and ANDREA DEL SARTO at Florence, were completely absorbed in the production of biblical pieces for churches and monasteries, for Dominican Friars and Barefooted Brethren. MICHAEL ANGELO, who spent his youth with LORENZO the Magnificent, executing profane and mythologic groups, soon became the monopoly of Pope JULIUS II., and was made over to sacred commissions like the rest. In short, it may safely be said that the galleries of Italy present but two grand divisions of paintings; those that are Madonnas and those that are not. Which is the biggest half I cannot say. I imagine the figures are as close as the late vote for SEYMOUR and CLARK.

Of course this multiplicity of Virgins renders it difficult to distinguish them by name. A curious practice has been resorted to in order to particularize them. Some incident in the picture gives a title to the whole—and a feature perhaps of the background becomes the point by which the Madonna herself is recognized. Thus one of RAPHAEL's Virgins is the "Virgin with the Paper Window;" another, the "Virgin with the Goldfinch;" St. John holding a bird of that species in his hand;—still another, perhaps the most famous of all Madonnas, the "Virgin in the Chair;" still another, the "Virgin with the Fish," Tobit being introduced as a secondary character, holding a fish by the gills. ANDREA's best work is the "Madonna with the Harpies," from Harpies sculptured upon a pedestal. Then there is the "Virgin with the Canopy," the "Virgin with the Candelabras," the "Virgin with the Long Neck," and the "Virgin with the Blue Hood." Holy Families are also similarly distinguished. The Virgin is often the portrait of the wife of the artist, as in ANDREA's Madonnas she always is; sometimes the artist's mistress, sometimes the likeness of a lady of rank, sometimes a copy from a model, and sometimes an ideal.

Curious criticisms are frequently passed upon these idolized productions of the old masters. A Florentine and an American were visiting the Tribune together, a day or two ago. Both were familiar with the collection, but had never interchanged opinions upon it. After the usual admiration of the Medicean Venus, they stopped opposite RAPHAEL's Goldfinch Madonna.

"Of all the Madonnas," said the Florentine, "I hold this to be the most wonderful. The Virgin is serenely conscious of her sacred mission, and yet tender and motherly; while the face of the Infant is truly divine."

"I cannot agree with you," returned the American. "All RAPHAEL's Madonnas are much too young. This one, in particular, would seem to be a mere girl, who has got a baby before her time, and is amazingly tickled with it; while the Saviour has an overgrown, Daniel Webster-like countenance, with a sort of sullen, miraculous intelligence, and a paunch like a reduced Alderman. Your favorite Madonna gives me no pleasure, and I think the artist's conception altogether inadequate to the subject. The Saviour ought never to be represented as an infant phenomenon, nor the Mother of God as a meaningless little brunette, having got a child at sweet sixteen. Don't admire a thing simply because it's a RAPHAEL!"

But the subject of Madonnadom being exhaustless, it is as well to stop here as anywhere else. Perhaps, too, it is better at this hallowed epoch of the year—for it is Christmas Eve—to write no further in what may seem to some a trifling and irreverent vein.

DICK TINTO.

THE HARD TIMES.

To the Public—Food for the Poor.

It is not pleasant to say a word against generous feelings, or to seek to stop the outflow of kind sympathies. But we, who are especially employed among the poor, have the right, at this time, to give our experience of the workings of the new public charities. And surely, those who conduct them are perfectly ready to turn them in other directions, if it shall seem best for the interests of the City so to do.

We say then, without hesitation, from all our own observation, and from the testimony of impartial persons, that the soup-houses now in operation in the City are doing, in many instances, more injury than good. The gentlemen who merely give the soup-tickets, or who see the poor creatures thronging the doors with pails, see only one side of the charity. They do not witness, as we do, the daily unmanning and weakening of character, the miserable, whining spirit of beggary, and the bad habits of dependence which these indiscriminate charities induce. As we visit from house to house, we find the idea spreading that the public *must take care* of the poor, or of those who are too lazy to take care of themselves.

Men, who once would have at least walked the streets, seeking employment, now sit over the fire, *waiting* for these gifts. Women to whom the chance is offered of taking their families into the country, prefer this easy, dependent, half-adventurous kind of life, which lives on the public whim of kindness. Besides these, the regular professional vagrants and beggars get a rich share of the public gifts. In fact, it is just now the harvest-time for New-York beggars. The children are taken even from our Industrial Schools to get soup for their parents, or to ply in the streets the now most sympathetic hearts of our citizens. Families cheat too these kind donors to the poor. Child after child is sent, till a rich supply is gained for all who want it. Even the pigs are sometimes fed with the public soup.

All this is nothing so far as *our* loss is concerned. The rich and comfortable can spare of their means, even if some goes to waste. But it is bad, *bad* on the poor themselves.

We fear something is growing up in New-York which will make the years of 1854 and '55 more gloomy to remember and more fatal to the future even than this bitter cry of hunger and want. We mean a systematic *Pauperism*—such as curses the European cities. We fear habits are being planted now which years of prosperity and chance for industry will not root out of our population. Beggars are becoming a class, a profession, in New-York, and people, once honest and industrious, are joining them.

All foreign experience confirms these views—gentlemen in England, long employed in efforts for the poorer classes, said in our hearing this last Summer, that not even a famine could again make the people resort to public feeding of the destitute. It is the general impression with the reformatory writers of England, that these public indiscriminate charities are more injurious than the evils themselves. There is a curious instance in point. On the west of Ireland, there is a coast whose inhabitants had always earned a small but independent living from fishing. It was rough work, but it kept their families from hunger and served to clothe them.

The famine came, and with it the gush of public charity, and a generous soup-kitchen was erected in the neighborhood. The people found eating at the public hand easier than roughing it on the sea in the cold and storm. They depended for that Winter and the next season on the Government alms, and in the meantime left their boats on the shore neglected. These became strained, unfit for service, and the people had not the usual means from their fishing to be able to mend them. They continued to depend on the public support. The boats grew worse, and finally useless; and the result was that a sturdy, industrious population of fishermen, who had supported themselves and added to the wealth of the world, became a wretched set of paupers and ragged workhouse dependents.

Let us be careful of such results in New-York.

One could find more reason for this present free outflow of charity, if there was no careful and judicious means of giving directly to the suffering and hungry. We might be contented even with soup-houses, if there was no other mode of helping immediately this fearful Want.

But here we have an Association, carefully organized, with efficient officers, with a thorough and judicious plan, which it has taken years to perfect, and with 361 gentlemen as visitors, each of whom has his own number of families, which he must regularly visit and provide for. This Society avoids the very evil which many of the soup-kitchen associations commit—the bringing the poor to the helpers, instead of the helpers to the poor. It will never do to call the poor to you or to public alms.

You must see the poor and know their individual wants, otherwise you beget dependence, importunity, and a lying spirit of beggary. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have regarded this; they send their agents from house to house. These men see after the individual wants—they have their exact rules and laws of assistance; they are inexorable to all demands beyond them. Their plan is excellent—and so far as we have seen, it has been carried out with thoroughness, conscientiousness, and a good judgment. With such poor visitors—whose number can be indefinitely increased—there is no need in our judgment of "Ward Committees."

Let the money, so generously and kindly bestowed, and the time so laboriously employed by these gentlemen, be all turned into the work of this Poor Association. It is bad policy always to create new organizations, if old will answer. The experience acquired in such efforts should be especially made use of by the general public.

And we feel so sure of the entire disinterestedness and generosity of these gentlemen, in this enterprise, that we are confident they only need to have these evils pointed out, which are necessary upon the nature of their efforts, in order to induce them to consider the subject of transferring the whole agency and the means collected to the "Association for the Relief of the Poor." The City would have reason to thank them if they did so.

C. L. BRACE.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.

Relief for the Unemployed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The distress during the present Winter, caused by the stagnation of business, has become so extensive as to embrace, not only the ordinary poor, but thousands after thousands of industrious and worthy mechanics and laborers. To such a degree of destitution has the continued want of employment reduced them, that all who have hearts to feel cannot but deeply sympathize with them. Numerous therefore have been the suggestions proposed by the humane for their relief, and some noble efforts are being made to provide the starving poor with a little food. But there is one method of accomplishing a vast good, which has not, so far as I have seen, received that attention to which it is entitled, and I respectfully suggest it to all who have it in their power to carry it into operation.

There are in this City and county, and in our sister cities and their environs, many hundreds of rich proprietors—some of them very opulent, who have lots to fill up or level—garden or pleasure grounds to improve, out-houses to build—fences to erect, and dwellings that may require some repairs. Let all these proprietors then, who are able, lay out some work for the laborer and mechanic, and employ them at the ordinary rate of Winter wages, and probably not fewer than five or six thousand men, who are now idle and starving, and their hapless families, will by these means be raised to a position in which they can honestly maintain themselves without any eleemosynary aid.

No doubt the services of destitute men might be obtained for less, but that would be protracting their misery, and taking an ungenerous advantage of their necessities, besides a greater amount of labor might be procured for the same cost during the Spring, Summer or Autumn months, but it would not be productive of so much good, and moreover, the poor men would be so grateful, that they would work with willing hearts and strong arms, consequently the good gentlemen who employed them might not lose much after all by their humanity.

Were this mode of relief to be adopted, it would not only carry comfort into the homes of thousands, but enable the benevolent to apply their energies to the amelioration of the aged and infirm poor, the widow, the orphan, and to that weaker portion of the unemployed, who can neither work at spade nor mechanical labor.

A WORKING MAN.

"The Poor Want a Loan."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"The deserving poor want a loan, not charity," you have often truly said.

I have for weeks past watched the distribution of the large amounts contributed for the relief of the poor of our City, and am each and every day the more convinced that Soup-houses are a waste of money, and do not relieve or assist the really "deserving hungry," but to supply those who prefer living on charity rather than work, and most frequently distributed to those who really have no need, not to say claims on charity. Many of the Charitable Associations with the Visiting Committees are doubtless doing an immense deal of good in relieving the necessities of the destitute and deserving.

I would suggest that a portion at least of the money raised should be for the relief of the *deserving* and necessitous, not as a gratuity, but as a loan. Those whom the stringency of the times have thrown out of employment, and suffer rather than accept alms or charity, "The Industrious Mechanic and Laboring Man," a large part of the fund collected for alleviating the distress of the poor should be appropriated to such mechanic or laborer out of employ, who brings a written certificate from his last employer, stating how long he has been in his employ, his character, his weekly earnings and reasons for his discharge; if found deserving, give him a credit on this fund to the amount of 15 to 25 per cent. on his former weekly earnings, graduated to the number of his family, payable weekly, and take his voucher, payable in weekly installments, when he again finds employment. This plan would give a manly independence and relief to many who now suffer, and allow those dependent on him to suffer rather than accept (not ask) charity. I have no doubt full 80 per cent. of the amount would be refunded if judiciously loaned. I myself have commenced the plan of loan as above in a small way, corresponding with my means, and expect to have reimbursed 100 cents on the dollar; if, however, *none* should be returned, I shall not sleep the less sound, or take one meal the less. There are, doubtless, many of your readers who have had a worthy man in their employ, now in want of immediate assistance. I would say, *loan* him a small amount, with the understanding to be returned only when it was perfectly convenient.

E.

DIVISION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Division of Orange and Ulster—Mass Meeting in Newburg in Favor of the Division.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWBURG, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Orange and Ulster Counties interested in the formation of a new County from parts of Orange and Ulster, was held in Crawford Hall, in this village, this afternoon. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the proceedings characterized by the most perfect unanimity of feeling.

The proposed new County is to be formed of the towns of Newburg, Cornwall, New-Windsor, Montgomery, and Crawford, from Orange, and the towns of Marlborough, Plattekill, Shawangunk and Gardiner from Ulster, making a compact but not large County, with Newburg as the County seat. It will be entitled to two members of Assembly, while the remaining Orange County will still have two.

It was somewhat expected that opposition would be shown at the meeting from Goshen, but as far as I was able to ascertain, not a person was present from that place. Its opposition, if manifested at all, will be in efforts to defeat the bill at Albany, although I opine the most strenuous objectors are those interested in the hotels, &c., at Goshen. I regret that the representative of the Goshen *Democrat and Whig* was not present at the meeting, as he would have had opportunity of adding to his stock of knowledge the unmistakable fact that there *is* a considerable portion of the citizens of our County in favor of the division, and, furthermore, that "where there is a *will* there is a way."

The meeting was organized by the appointment of ROBERT J. EVERETT, Esq., of Plattekill, as President; ERASTUS IDE, Esq., of Cornwall, as Vice-President, and Hon. D. W. BATE, of Newburg, as Secretary.

Hon. J. J. MONELL presented a bill for the organization of the new County, which was read by the Secretary, and, on motion, adopted. The bill was understood to have been drafted by Mr. BATE, and was complete, with the exception of the name of the proposed new County, which was to be decided by this meeting.

THOS. GEORGE, Esq., offered the following for adoption:

Resolved, That the convenience of the people is the true basis of the County lines, and that the business interests and convenience of the inhabitants of the northern part of Orange County, and the southern part of Ulster County, would be promoted by their separation from their respective Counties, and their formation by union into a new County, with Newburg as the County seat thereof.

Resolved, That economy and responsibility in public affairs are best secured by bringing the local administration near to the people; a principle constantly violated as to large parts of the present Counties of Orange and Ulster.

Mr. GEORGE remarked that this present County did *not* suit the convenience and business interests of the people thereof—that our County Judge and Treasurer now lived thirty miles distant, and the Special County Judge twenty miles distant—that under the proposed division, the administration would be brought near a majority of the people, and the expense of two sets of officers would be one half saved.

Hon. THOMAS MCKISSOCK said the name of Orange was dear to him, but if the public good demanded, it must be cast aside, and if industry and integrity marked our course, the new name for the new county would soon become as familiar and well known as "*Old Orange*" has been. That the town of Newburg contains over one-quarter of the population and one quarter of the wealth of Orange County, and yet, in the administration of the County affairs, it has heretofore had no influence. That Newburg represented the largest amount of business interests, money interested, records made, &c., &c., and the time has arrived when [illegible] shall be heard.

Hon. W. C. HASBROUCK said that the subject of a division of the County had been discussed from the time of his earliest business recollections until now; that heretofore many interests were combined to defeat the project which were not now in existence. This appeared to him a most favorable moment to demand and secure what has been for a long time our just rights—local convenience and local administration of the laws. That those towns in Ulster which propose to unite with us are shut off by natural barriers from the County-seat at Kingston; that the inhabitants of those towns, having Judicial business to attend at Kingston in the Winter, are obliged first to come to Newburg, then cross the river, take the cars to Rhinebeck, cross the river again, and then ride some miles to Kingston; that even take the whole of Orange County, and the lower part of Ulster, and still Newburg would be the natural centre. He was decidedly in favor of the resolutions—new County, new name, and convenience to all the inhabitants thereof, enabling us all to become fully acquainted with our own internal affairs.

THOMAS POWELL, Esq., made some remarks, which were not audible to me, but which were much applauded by those near him.

This gentleman has been of incalculable benefit to the business interests of our town and county, and that age appears to come upon him without its usual infirmities, may be inferred from the fact that, although he has numbered over four score years, he still retains the vigor and activity of the prime of life.

Hon. D. W. BATE spoke in reference to the taxes to support the expenses for buildings, &c., of the new county. That it would not exceed twenty cents for $100, upon the assessed valuation, even if paid by Newburg alone, and will be much less when divided among the towns composing the new County.

Hon. J. J. MONELL made some very interesting statements respecting the early history and establishment of Orange County. It was first established in 1683, and embraced what is now Rockland County; was bounded on the south by New-Jersey, east by the Hudson River, west by the Delaware River, and north by Ulster County—the county-seat being at Orange, in what is now Rockland County. In 1698 the present county of Orange was established by the separation of Rockland, and taking four towns from Ulster. The new county now proposed, contains five times the wealth and population that ORANGE did at the time of its organization. Under the proposed division, the old County will contain 40,000 inhabitants, and the new County 38,000, entitling each to two members of Assembly. That the County of Orange was named from the PRINCE OF ORANGE. We read in Holy Writ that we must not put our trust in Princes, and, as the Prince of Orange *threw away* his name, when he became KING WILLIAM, it should not be a source of regret to us to drop our old name of ORANGE, if it be to our interest so to do;—but, adopting another name, strive, by business, thrift and integrity, to give that character and celebrity to the *new* county which so distinguished the name of the old.

The wealth of the new County is estimated at $20,000,000. Estimating the additional buildings to be erected to cost $10,000, the tax for the same would be but 5 cents per $100.

The town of New-Windsor sends but one pauper to the County Poorhouse, and is assessed $500 as her portion of the tax; Crawford sends two paupers, and is assessed $600; Montgomery sends three paupers, and is assessed $1,100. Rather "stiff" price for board, these hard times. That under the proposed division we shall be rid of this evil, and each town pay its own way, *and no more*.

A number of names for the new County were then proposed by those present, among which were Shawangunk, Quassaick, Newburg, Hudson, Walkill and Highlands.

Upon motion, that of HIGHLAND was adopted with acclamation.

Upon motion, the resolutions offered by Mr. GEORGE were also unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Hon. H. C. HASBROUCK, a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of lobby members at Albany. The President appointed the following persons from the respective towns:

Newburg.—Enoch Carter, W. F. Warren, Jas. K. Lawson, Chas. Halstead, Joseph H. H. Chapman.
Cornwall.—Isaiah Townsend, Henry F. Chadeayne.
New-Windsor.—James Patton, Joseph Burnett.
Montgomery.—J. Miller Hunter, Alex. Whigham.
Crawford.—Archibald Taylor.
Marlborough.—Corn's Carpenter, David W. Woolsey.
Shawangunk.—Jas. G. Graham, Wm. L. Jennings.
Gardiner.—Abraham D. Bevier, Abner Hasbrouck.
Plattekill.—Jas. Hunt, Jas. H. Constant.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings be published, &c.

No further business being presented, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

V.

Cruise of the British Arctic Discovery Ship Enterprise.

The China Hong Kong *Mail* has the narrative of this ship which, after five years absence from England, has recently arrived at Hong Kong, China. She was commissioned at Woolwich, England, on the 14th December, 1849, and sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850, for the Arctic Ocean, by way of Behring's Straits. She crossed the equator on the 5th of March, and arrived at the Sandwich Islands 24th of June, having parted with her consort, the *Investigator*, in the Straits of Magellan, during a heavy swell. Passed the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific, July 29th; St. Lawrence Island, a little south of Behring's Straits, Aug. 11; Cape Lisburn, a little north and east of the Straits, on the 13th; and Wainwright's Inlet, a little further to the northeast of Behring's Straits, Aug. 15. We now proceed with the ship's narrative:

Falling in with ice, followed the edge of the *pack* as far as 70° 20′ N. and 153° 06′ W., when it trended Southwesterly. The pack was examined westward, and in 73° 23′ north, and 164° west, further progress north or east was found to be impossible. The topsails were reefed August 27, the first occasion we had to do so since leaving 32° south, having run over 11,303 miles in 116 days. On the 31st we returned to Point Hope, and found the *Investigator*. She passed Cape Lisburn July 31.

The *Herald* and *Plover* were gone to Port Clarence. On arriving there on 1st September, we found the latter in the inner harbor; in trying to go in next day, we grounded, got off the same evening, but on a second trial did not succeed in hauling off until one hundred tons of provisions, &c., were removed, which the *Herald's* arrival enabled us to do. Leaving Cape Clarence on the 14th, we reached Point Hope on the 20th, and Icy Cape on the 23d, when the thermometer fell to 16.0 and ice made on bulwarks and sponsings, rendering her very uneasy in a strong breeze which prevailed for three days, when we returned to Cape Lisburn, and the bad weather continuing, took refuge under Point Hope, where we remained under canvass until the 30th, and then bore up for Port Clarence, arriving on the 2d of October. Leaving the *Plover* there to Winter, we sailed for Norton Sound on the 8th, anchored off Michailowski on the 13th, and landed there a party of three, provisioned until May, commanded by Lieutenant BARNARD. On leaving the Sound, we picked up an Oomiak, blown off Cape Prince of Wales, in which were a man, two women and a child; they were landed near Sledge Island. Returning south, we passed Oonemak Straits on the 21st, and remained at Sitka on Nov. 6. Here we were very kindly and hospitably received by the Governor and all belonging to the settlement, and communicated with the Hudson's Bay Company, by means of the steam vessel *Beaver*. Leaving Sitka on Nov. 14, much bad weather was experienced until we reached the 40th degree of latitude, and being short of water, entered Hanalae Bay, Attooi, on Dec. 22. While here, the rollers set in three times with great violence, breaking outside the ship, and on one occasion turning a whaleboat over, and carrying her away from the stern. On the 29th, W. LUXFORD, the Quartermaster, who had gone to bed perfectly well, was found dead in his hammock. We sailed from Hanalae Bay Jan. 1, (1851,) saw Almaguan on the 29th, passed the Bashee Channel on the 9th, and arrived at Hong-Kong Feb. 13, having run over a distance of 35,225 miles since leaving England on the 20th of the preceding January, and been three hundred and forty-three days at sea and forty-eight in harbor.

After completing provisions and stores, we sailed from Hong-Kong on the 2d April, and reached the Bonin Islands on the 26th, where supplies of vegetable and turtle were procured. Sailed again on May 6, entered Behring's Sea on the 23d, and fell in with the whaling fleet at the edge of the ice, in lat. 50° N., lon. 179° W., on the 31st. Taking the pack we pushed through the ice, saw Cape Behring on June 11, and got into land water under Cape Tchutskoi on the 23d. In crossing over to the American Continent, we were again beset, and carried north of the *Diomede Islands*, arriving in Port Clarence on July 30. Here we communicated with the *Plover*, and the melancholy news of Lieutenant BARNARD's death was received. Sailing on the 10th, Point Hope was passed on the 15th, Icy Cape on the 18th, and on the 20th, when off the Seahorse Islands, were caught in the pack, and carried round Point Barrow on the 26th, but reached open water near Point Tangent on the 31st. Then pursuing our course between the American continent and the ice, we passed Point Manning on August 16. The ice now afforded an open sea-route, but being much pestered by under currents which prevented the ship steering, we did not reach the Pelly Islands before the 21st, when two more Islets were discovered E. N. E. of them. Cape Parry was seen on the 25th, and the same evening land to the north. On closing it, a cairn was entered on the 29th, and on an island was found a boat and some provisions deposited by the *Investigator*, which vessel, it appeared, had entered in the pack four miles N. E. of the depôt. Captain MCCLURE named the western shore "Baring's Land," the eastern "Prince Albert's," the islands "Princess Royal," and the strait "Prince of Wales." A traveling party from her had reached the north end of the strait in lat. 73° 31′ N., and lon. 114° 41′ W. in October last. Pursuing our course, we reached the north end of the strait on the 30th, when our progress easterly was blocked by field ice. Returning through the Prince of Wales Strait, we rounded Cape Erebus (the south point of Baring's Land) on September 2, and tracing the coast-line north, found a cask, with information from the *Investigator* dated Aug. 18, 1851, in lat. 72° N., lon. 125° 49′ W.

Continuing on to the northward, provisions were deposited on an islet in lat. 72° 55′ N., long. 125° 10′ W., but finding no place sufficiently protected for Winter quarters, we returned to the entrance of the Prince of Wales Strait, and wintered in a sound on Prince Albert's Land in lat. 71° 35′ N., long. 117° 36′ W. Shortly after our arrival, a few natives came on board; they remained about the neighborhood until November, and returned again in May, (1852,) at which period the game became plentiful, but the Winter proving mild, we obtained a few hares and ptarmigan as early as January. In April, (1852,) three traveling parties left, one tracing Prince Albert's Land southerly, found the coast trend to the eastward in lat. 70° 39′ N., in which direction it was followed to long. 112° 39′ W., whence the southern shore was seen, but no land to the eastward. Here a large party of natives were met, and on an islet in 70° 34′ N., and 115° 20′ W., a notice from the Investigator's traveling party last year was found. This party returned on May 30, having been absent 49 days.

The other two parties passed through the Prince of Wales Strait together, then one followed the coast of Prince Albert's Land, which was found to trend southerly, eventually reaching lat. 73° 44′ N., long. 113° 48′ W., and returned to the ship after 52 day's absence. The other struck across Melville Island, and coming upon rough ice, impassable for the sleigh, she left it and the tent in lat. 73° 41′ N., long. 115° 16′ W., and carrying their provisions on their backs, reached Cape Possession, whence some of the party traveled along the coast until they were within four miles of Point Hearne. They returned to the tent and sleigh after an absence of 11 days, but some of the crew suffering from frost bites, did not reach the ship until June 25, being absent 74 days.

The ship swung to her cable on the 18th of July, but the ice did not admit of our putting to sea until Aug. 5, and then we were detained in the vicinity until the first week in September. Following the coast line of Prince Albert's Land southerly and easterly, its junction with Victoria and Wollaston was ascertained; we entered the Dolphin and Union Strait, reached Cambridge Bay on 26th September, where our second Winter was passed. The natives here were more numerous, and paid us visits during the Winter, having more game and fish to spare than any seen last year. The season proved very severe, the mean temperature of January, 1853, being 39° 6′. In the Spring, a cache was formed on an Islet, (Simpson Rock, in lat. 69° 02′ N., long. 105° 06′ W., Mount Pelly bearing N. 45° 0′ E., true 11.5 miles,) and to sleighs left to explore the east coast of Victoria Land on April 12. The coast was found to trend to the southward of east until long. 102° 0′ W. was reached, when it turned up northerly. In 69° 30′ N. we came upon old ice, rendering the road impassable for sleighs, and compelling us to keep close to the coast line. A cairn in which was a notice deposited by Chief Factor RAE in 1851, in lat. 70° 03′ N., long. 101° 18′ W., gave us the first intimation that the ground we were upon had been already examined. Eight miles to the north the land took a westerly trend, and was also seen in a N.E. direction; on reaching the latter, which proved to be an island, and very difficult to approach owing to the ice hummocks, no land except to the southward was visible, and the road being impracticable for sleighs, we returned, building a cairn in lat. 70° 26′ N., long. 100° 45′ W. The coast was then followed westerly as far as 70° 13′ N., and 101° 30′ W., and the party returned to the ship after an absence of forty-nine days.

The game became plentiful in the early part of June, and after the middle of July, an abundance of excellent fish was obtained by the seine. The ice began to move on the 25th, and enabled us to put to sea on the 5th of August, meeting with no obstruction from it until we reached the Coppermine river, where the pack detained us seven days; and again off Cape Dalhousie, from whence to 150° W. we had a pretty clear sea. Here we were again beset, and carried back by a westerly wind as far as Point Kay. Effecting our escape on 9th September, we reached Point Manning, where the ice again proved too close to admit of our progress, but by taking advantage of occasional openings, we reached Camden Bay on the 14th, beyond which we were unable to get, and were finally frozen in on the 26th, in lat. 70° 8′ N., long. 145° 29′ W.

The *Esquimaux* arrived from the eastward on the 2d of July, (1854,) and from them a printed notice, dated on board the *Plover*, at Point Barrow, July 4, 1853, informed us that our consort, the *Investigator*, had not been heard of since 1850. As it was probable that she was still shut up by the ice on Baring's Island, as soon as the ice permitted a boat to go along the coast, which was on the 15th, one of the whaleboats was despatched to Point Barrow, where she arrived on the 24th, and found the *Plover* had sailed two days previously for Port Clarence, and consequently failed in her object, which was to enable that vessel to collect provisions from the whale ships, so as to allow us to return to the *Investigator's* assistance the same season. The ice broke up on the 14th alongside the ship, but did not admit of our leaving Camden Bay until the 20th, on which day the *Esquimaux* returned, bringing with them a number of the Rat Indians, who live in the neighborhood of one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, and make periodical trading visits to the *Esquimaux* on the coast.

The ship reached Point Barrow on the 8th of August, and picked up her boat, and fell in with five American whaling vessels on the 13th—it being three years and one month since we had any communication with civilized society; and obtained from them the gratifying intelligence that the *Investigator* had communicated with the Eastern expedition.

On the 22d we arrived at Port Clarence, and found only the *Rattlesnake*, the *Plover* having sailed two days previously for Point Barrow, and passed us in a fog, while the *Trincomalee* had sailed the morning of our arrival for Vancouver Island.

Receiving a small quantity of provisions from the *Rattlesnake*, we started in the hope of overtaking the *Plover* and insuring her return, while the *Rattlesnake* was dispatched to San Francisco, in order to convey the news of our return with all speed to England.

We did not succeed in catching the *Plover*, but found her at anchor at Point Barrow on the 30th. Then both vessels returned to Port Clarence, whence the *Plover* proceeded to Valparaiso, and the *Enterprise* to Hong Kong on the 10th October.

The China (Hong Kong) *Mail* says:

"We are sorry to learn that the bad feeling that existed on board the *Enterprise* on her departure for the North, has increased rather than diminished during her absence, and that Capt. COLLINSON has returned to Hong Kong with the majority of his officers under arrest."

An article from the Petersburg (Va.) *Express* in relation to forgeries said to have been committed by Mr. JOHN W. RICH, of that city, gave the impression that the firm of GREENWAY, BROTHER & Co., of this City, would be losers to the amount of $15,000. We learn from Messrs. GREENWAY, BROTHER & Co. that the securities held by them are ample, and that the endorsements on the paper held by them are genuine.

A BOXING MATCH FOR $500.—A pugilistic encounter took place last Saturday afternoon, between a Scotchman named ALEX. MULDOWNEY and an Irishman, whose name we understand, is GIBSON. The affair was got up by some amateurs of the "fancy," who subscribed a purse of $500, to be given to the successful champion. The affair came off at Forest Hill, Ky., and the contest lasted nearly an hour, in the course of which nearly forty rounds were fought. At the conclusion, GIBSON received a blow in the [illegible] which knocked him out of time, and MULDOWNEY was declared the victor. Both parties were severely punished. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

New City Hall.

[illegible] the Board of Aldermen [illegible] Messrs. Voorhis, Wakeman, [illegible] and [illegible], to which was referred the subject of selecting a location for the proposed new City Hall, met yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of hearing the arguments of gentlemen pro and con, as to the location of the building being selected in the upper part of the City.

[illegible] o'clock Alderman Voorhis took the Chair [illegible] stated the nature of the call of the meeting, and that the Committee was ready to hear any objection which might be urged against the Mayor's proposition of locating the new City Hall in the upper section of the City. None having responded, the Chairman asked if any gentleman wished to urge any argument in favor of the proposition.

Mr. T. McElrath said that if the removal of the City Hall depended upon the vote of the people, it would be located in the upper part of the City, but feared that the aristocracy of Madison-square would be opposed to it.

John O. Donohue was in favor of a central location being selected.

No further opinions for or against being advanced, the Committee adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.... Monday, Jan. 29.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the Pastor and Clerk of the First Baptist Mariners' Church, New-York, to relinquish tax on the said Church and present the same as a donation. Of George W. Allerton, for remission of tax of Engine Company No. 23, for the Engine formerly used, Engine Company No. 16.

REPORTS.

Sundry reports of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Common Council concurred in. Of same Committee in favor of confirmation of the assessments for regulating and grading Third-avenue from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-second-street; recommitted. Of Committee on Sewers in favor of the construction of a sewer in Dominick-street, from Varick to and through Hudson to [illegible]-street; concurred in.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Fire Marshal was submitted, giving the result of his investigations of fires from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1854. The report showed total number of fires, 180; supposed incendiary, 38; supposed accident, 30; result of accident, 66. The estimated loss by fire and water was stated at $[illegible]. Total insurance on the premises, $1,340,024—Ordered on file. Report of Committee on Fire Department now concurring with the Board of Common Council to organize Nicholas Henderson and others as an Engine Company—Adopted. Also adverse to organizing Albert R. Smith and others as a Hook and Ladder Company in Yorkville—Adopted.

CELEBRATION OF THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.

Resolution of the Board of Common Council for the appointment of a special Committee to make necessary arrangements for the celebration of the 22d of February, and appropriation of $2,000 for the same—Concurred in.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The annual report of the Manhattan Savings Institution shows that there was received during the year 1854, from 7,629 depositors, $675,277 04. Further, that the sum of $654,198 94 had been paid to 6,323 depositors. The assets are as follows:

Loans secured by bond and mortgage on improved unincumbered real estate in the City and State of New-York, worth double the amount loaned	$716,000 00	
Earned interest to this date	24,440 00	
State and City stocks and bonds owned by the Institution	129,495 00	
Loans on stocks, State and City stocks and bonds on call	$180,000 00	
Cash on hand	36,853 64	
		216,853 64
Total assets		$1,089,634 68
Amount due depositors, principal and interest, to the 1st day of January, 1855		$1,068,569 95
Surplus		21,064 68
Total		$1,089,634 68

The Second Annual Report of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of the Empire City, shows—received in 1854 from 11,256 depositors, $157,513 41, and that there has been withdrawn by 3,300 depositors, $63,954 78. The whole number of depositors from the commencement to Jan. 1, 1855, is 4,859, of which 2,755 have been opened during the past year. The number of accounts closed is 1,591, and the number of open accounts is 3,120. The deposits have varied from five cents to $2,200.

The funds of the Institution Jan. 1, 1855 are:

Total amount received from depositors	$187,652 20	
Total amount of interest	3,326 48	
Total		$194,153 88
Deduct amount paid depositors	$102,577 18	
Expenses	1,669 68	
		$104,246 86
Total assets		$89,906 93

POLICE JUSTICE FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Alderman Howard requested withdrawal of his resolution offered at the last session and referred to Special Committee, that Police Justice Brennan be appointed Assistant for the Criminal Department in the Mayor's office. Withdrawal was granted.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, asking the appointment of a Police Magistrate in his office to discharge the criminal duties thereof under his supervision, reported in favor of compliance with the request, as insuring thereby speedy and prompt action in the matter of criminal complaints. The Committee believing that the Common Council were not empowered to direct the appointment of a Police Justice to be under the Mayor's supervision, and that a Police Justice could not be directed to hold a Court at the Mayor's office until an ordinance was passed making his office a part of the First Police District Court, recommended the adoption of an ordinance to the effect that the Mayor's office, or a portion thereof, be designated as a part of the First District Police Court, and that Police Justice Barnabas W. Osborne be assigned to hold therein his Court. The ordinance was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in February.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....TUESDAY.

United States District Court.—Nos. 61, 70, 68 to 60.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1261, 981, 874, 1179, 1208, 1027, 2065, 1575, 1224, 1158, 660.—Part II.—Nos. 2768, 2783, 2849, 2834, 2743, 2795, 2917, 2944, 2867, 3017, 2960, 3005, 2841, 2665.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jan. 29.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge Hall has sent down decisions in the two following cases heard before him at the December Term of the Court:

DEMURRAGE ON CHARTER.

John N. Cushing et al. vs. John I. Boyd et al.—This was a suit brought by the owners of the ship *John N. Cushing*, to recover damages for the detention of the ship in this port in September, 1853, by the defendants, they having chartered her to carry a cargo of grain to Havre, and having agreed to furnish the cargo to the ship as fast as it was required. The libelants claimed eight days' demurrage at $76 per day, as per charter.

Decree for libelants for $375 56.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for respondents, Mr. Silliman and Mr. Stewart.

CHARTER MONEY.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. John I. Boyd et al.—This suit was brought to recover a balance due on the charter of the ship *John G. Coster*, amounting to $285. The respondents allege that the vessel was not ready to receive cargo when she agreed to be, and that they were thereby put to an expense equal to the amount [illegible] on the charter.

Decree for respondents.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict. For respondents, Mr. Silliman and Mr. Stewart.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 29.

THE HARD TIMES—AMERICAN EDITION.

Holmes vs. Judson.—Motion to discharge from arrest.

This action is brought against the defendant, the proprietor of the Brevoort House, and lately one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel. An order of arrest was granted upon affidavits setting forth an information and belief that the defendant was fraudulently concealing his property from his creditors, and alleging that the plaintiff was induced to sell Mr. Judson goods in December, 1853, by his falsely and fraudulently representing himself to be worth some $30,000 or $40,000 over and above his liabilities, and by afterwards—in February, 1854—representing that he had made $20,000 more than he had expected from the sale of Judson's Hotel, and that he was then worth from $60,000 to $70,000.

A motion is now made, upon opposing affidavits, to discharge the defendant from arrest.

From these affidavits, it appears that in the Spring of 1854 Mr. Cranston, with whom Mr. Judson was in partnership in keeping the New-York Hotel, fell sick, and was confined to his bed, in consequence of which Mr. Judson had the whole charge of the New-York Hotel [illegible] consequence of this, his expenses were largely increased [illegible] the New-York Hotel $[illegible] for a debt due by him, which he had supposed [illegible] [illegible] on the Central [illegible] and about $30,000 on loans; that he has also paid out $10,000 for rent and repairs of the [illegible]; that he has paid $7,000 for interest and discount, about $3,000 for family expenses, and has lost upon a stable about $5,000, and by bad debts $7,000, and other—making in all a total loss of over $100,000 in less than a year. That in December last, he stopped payment, since which time his affairs have gone to complete ruin, and he is left with no property of any consequence to satisfy his debts. He denies any [illegible] any concealing of his property, and denies positively that he ever made any representations concerning it which he did not believe to be strictly true, and professes his willingness to give over all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

The statements of this affidavit are corroborated by the affidavits of nearly a dozen others, all of whom testify that Mr. Judson, in December, 1853, when the debt for which this suit is brought was contracted, was in undoubted credit.

Upon these affidavits a motion is now made to discharge the defendant from arrest.

For defendant, D. D. Field, Esq.; for plaintiff, Daniel D. Lord, Esq.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN RELATION TO SPECIAL PARTNERS.

In re La Chaise & Fauche vs. Lord & Brown and another.—This case was argued last week and the points of law duly reported. Yesterday the following opinion and decision were rendered:

Ingraham, F. J.—The plaintiffs being creditors of Lord & Brown move for an injunction against the partnership property and a receiver.

The complaint shows the indebtedness of the firm of Lord & Brown to the plaintiffs upon a note of $1,873 50. That Lord & Brown formed a limited partnership in December, 1850, to continue five years, and that the other defendant, Marks, was the special partner, having advanced $60,000 thereto. That during the existence of the partnership Marks withdrew from the funds of the firm $15,330 60, and about the 1st of July, 1854, received from the firm their notes for $17,500. That about that time the firm served upon their creditors a notice of the dissolution of the limited partnership. That at the time Marks received such sums of money from the firm they were insolvent, and that such moneys were transferred in contemplation of insolvency.

That the firm of Lord & Brown is now insolvent and wholly unable to pay their debts, and have now in possession several thousand dollars of assets of said partnership, out of which they are paying debts and giving preferences over the debt due to the plaintiffs.

The defendants, Lord & Brown, do not deny the indebtedness to the plaintiffs. They admit the insolvency of the firm, and that they have in their possession some of the assets of the firm.

They explain the moneys paid to Marks to have been dividends of profits, which they allege to have been made in good faith, and after allowance for all losses sustained at the times of such dividends for the years 1851, '52 and '53, and aver that such dividends were made from the net profits.

They also aver that at the time of the dissolution in July, 1854, they believed the firm to have been solvent. That on such dissolution they bought from defendant, Marks, his interest in the assets of the firm as special partner, for which the notes of Lord & Brown were given, payable after all the liabilities of the special partnership shall have matured.

That Lord & Brown bought the assets of the firm of Lord & Brown, (the limited partnership,) which were duly transferred to them, and they incurred a liability for said purchase of $140,000, of which they have since paid $75,000.

That Lord & Brown thereupon formed a new general copartnership, in which Marks had no interest. That such new firm failed in November, 1854, and that there is now due to the creditors of the limited partnership $65,000, and of the general partnership $115,000.

They also allege the pending of another action in this Court by Lottimer and others in behalf of all the creditors of such limited partnership, praying for an injunction and receiver prior to the commencement of this action.

If this action had been by the plaintiffs as creditors of Lord & Brown, on behalf of all the creditors of the limited partnership, and Marks had not been sought to be charged as a general partner, I think the facts appearing before me sufficient to warrant the granting of this motion. The firm is admitted now to be insolvent, owing about $65,000, and by a proceeding to which but little value can be attached so far as the claims of creditors are concerned, the whole assets of the firm of Lord & Brown, the limited partnership, have been sold to Lord & Brown, the general partners, so far as appears from the evidence, in consideration of their opening, to pay all the liabilities of the limited partnership, amounting to $140,000. Had such liabilities been discharged at maturity, none of the creditors would have had any need of complaint against the arrangement, but when debts to the amount of $65,000 are left unpaid, the creditors may well claim as void a sale of the whole assets of the firm by the partners, to themselves, when they are told they have no claim upon such assets, and must rely upon the individual liability of Lord & Brown, the members of the general partnership, to whom they claim such assets to belong.

No such arrangement can be sustained to deprive the creditors of the limited partnership of their right to insist that the assets of that firm shall be applied to the payment of its debts, and, although the defendants may have gone on and paid, with borrowed money, some of their liabilities, there is nothing in that fact to justify them in withholding from such creditors the assets still remaining in their hands, and which under any circumstances should be applied to discharge of the liabilities of the limited partnership. That such a transfer between the same parties can be sanctioned as depriving creditors their right to follow the assets of the firm for the discharge of its debts seems to me inconsistent with every principle of justice or equity.

It may be, that upon a dissolution of a firm, one partner may sell to the other partner all his interest in the assets of the firm, and if such transaction is *bona fide*, and for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the firm, a creditor cannot take such property from liens obtained against it by the creditors of the partner making the purchase. (Ketchum vs. Durkee, 1 Barb. Cty. Pr. p. 480.) But such a doctrine cannot be extended to such a case as the present one, and I doubt whether it can be in any case of limited partnership.

The right to grant such a motion was settled in the case of Jessup vs. Laning, 7 Paige, 584, and has been since followed by the Supreme Court, in Whitewright vs. Stimpson, 2 Barb. S. C. Rep. 379, and the rule adopted in those cases, as to limited partnerships, was extended by Judge Edmonds to a general partnership in Dillon vs. Horn & Miney, 5 How. Pr. Rep., p. 35.

And when it appears that a dissolution was made, or to be made, of the assets, in giving a preference to one creditor over another, the provisions of the 216th section of the Code, are comprehensive enough to warrant such a proceeding.

In the cases, however, to which I have referred, the action was commenced not for the benefit of the plaintiffs solely, but of all the creditors of the insolvent firm. The appointment of a receiver in those cases would have secured the partnership funds and assets for the joint benefit of all, and upon a distribution of such assets the creditors would have been entitled equally to share in the proceeds thereof. There is a manifest propriety in requiring such a form of action before the property of the firm should thus be placed in the hands of the receiver. There is no equity in taking from a firm the whole of their property to pay or secure one individual creditor to the exclusion of others. The impropriety of thus placing in the hands of a receiver the whole of the assets of the firm to pay a claim of $1,000, and thereby depriving other creditors, amounting to $64,000, of any proceedings against such assets until the first creditor is paid, is so manifest that it can require no argument to show that it ought not to be done. Even if the plaintiffs were judgment creditors, they could only have an order allowing a receiver to take sufficient of the assets of the firm to obtain the means of discharging their debt, and until they are judgment creditors, there is no propriety in giving them a receiver, unless in a case where the effect of such receivership will operate to secure all the creditors of the firm.

I think, also, there is a difficulty in the present action which forms an objection to the granting of their motion. It should be required, to warrant such an order, that all the defendants sought to be made liable as partners admit the indebtedness. The defendant Marks (to whose answer I have not before referred) denies such indebtedness. He denies any joint indebtedness whatever, and does not admit the plaintiff's claims. If he is sought to be held liable as a defendant, he certainly does not admit the indebtedness, but, on the contrary, his answer shows a statement of facts which would, if proved, entitle him to a verdict.

Besides, other creditors might not, even if the action had been commenced for all the creditors, have been willing to engage in such a contest.

It is not necessary for me to pass upon the questions argued before me as to the liability of Marks. His liability is denied. If it exists, it is not admitted so as to warrant me in granting this motion. If he is not liable, it can only be decided at the end of a protracted litigation, and the funds and assets of an insolvent firm should not be tied up from all the creditors for the purpose of enabling one creditor to enter into such a controversy.

The granting of an injunction and appointing a receiver in cases of this kind is admitted by the Chancellor to be an addition to the former powers of a Court of Equity, and it seems to me to be proper that the power should only be exercised where the claim is undisputed, and where the property will as speedily as possible be applied to the use of the creditors.

An objection was made upon the argument and appears in the defendant's answer that another action is pending in this Court for the benefit of all the creditors, and that such action was commenced prior to the present one.

The mere existence of such an action, although a prior one, has no effect upon this motion. Whether prior or subsequent in its commencement, it affords no ground to stay proceedings in other actions, until after a judgment has been rendered in a case in which the other creditors can combine and make themselves parties. After such a judgment a motion formerly could be made to stay proceedings in other suits, so far as relates to the appointment of a receiver. This was settled by the Chancellor in Innes vs. Lansing, before referred to, 7 Paige 583.

This motion, for the reasons before mentioned, must [illegible]

[illegible] be dissolved, with $10 costs, and the injunction dissolved [illegible] shall by amendment obviate the objections which now exist, as above stated.

STATEN ISLAND.

Steamboat Meeting.

The second Steamboat meeting of the residents of the North shore of Staten Island, was held at Capt. Tauntan's Hotel, on Saturday evening to hear reports of Committees appointed at a previous meeting, and to perfect the organization of a Peoples' ferry.

The Committee reported that a boat and landing could be procured, so that the ferry will be in operation in about two weeks. After speeches from Messrs. Gibbs, Randolph, Cook and others, a Committee of fifteen responsible residents were appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Sinking Fund, raised to indemnify the Committee chartering the boat against loss in case the receipts do not meet expenses. If the receipts exceed the expenses they will be equally divided among the subscribers. This last feature will cause many of the knowing ones to come down with the dust, believing it to be a safe and profitable investment, as it is confidently believed the boat will secure the support of the residents to a man.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken Charter Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the report of the Charter meeting held at Hoboken on Saturday evening last, your reporter has *fallen into an error respecting the provisions of the* proposed Charter. The Government of the new city is to be vested in a Director, two Councilmen from each of the three wards, and a Superintendent of Schools; and as the act of incorporation was framed with a special reference to our local wants in the matter of Public Schools, enforcement of the Sunday laws, &c., an injurious impression is conveyed in the reference to "numerous petty officers," "laws more rigid than those of New-York," &c.

On a division of the meeting, it was found that a large and enthusiastic majority were in favor of the Charter—at least two-thirds of the most respectable of the citizens voting in its favor. Please make this correction and oblige, yours truly,

FREEMAN.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A NEW TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF NAVIGATION AT SEA. By Captain William Thoms. New-York: Printed for the Author and sold by Robt. T. Shaw, No. 223 Water-street, and at the house of Capt. Thoms' widow, No. 184 Cherry-street.

This is a large octavo of 450 pages. The nature of it forbids that we should speak authoritatively of the value of this book, or pronounce upon its merits, as compared with those of works in use. We can only judge from what the Salts tell us of it. Capt. Thoms had an experience of 25 years as master of a merchant vessel, in nearly every part of the world, and for several years taught Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy in this City. This treatise, which he prepared with great care, purports to contain all the details necessary to enable the mariner to become a good, practical navigator. It is illustrated by a new style of engraved diagrams and figures, designed with the intention of mechanically instructing the learner in the meaning and use of the various problems in Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. The maps and diagrams were made by the author's daughter, and are exceedingly well executed. Many of the tedious solutions of trigonometry, which generally are published in such books, and the logarithmic tables, which are never used at sea, are rejected, and their places supplied by improved and briefer modes of computation. A long list of experienced men, headed by Capt. S. McKay, of the *Great Republic*, having examined the manuscripts, pronounce it the most simple and practical work on the subject—especially for learners. They add their opinion that the work will be appreciated and come to be extensively used by the sea-faring community. We certainly hope so, for the sake of the bereft family.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—With notes and additions by Charles Murray Nairne, M. A. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 12mo., 500 pages.

This is prepared for a text-book in the New-York University by a thorough scholar, Prof. Nairne, who is responsible for full notes and additions to the text. It is a handsome edition of a standard work.

Stringer & Townsend have the January number of that excellent British periodical, *The Practical Mechanic's Guide*.

Wild Cats in Massachusetts—Not Affected by the Banking Law.

Southampton, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The farmers in this section have for several months been troubled by the *mysterious disappearance* of their sheep, and several persons have declared that they had at different times seen a wild cat, but have never been near enough to kill him. Sportsmen from this and neighboring towns have been in search of him for days together without success. Last week, however, some sportsmen from a neighboring town, (Norwich,) succeeded in killing two young ones—the one weighing thirteen and the other seventeen pounds. To-day they have killed an *old one*, weighing thirty pounds.

There are *undoubtedly* more in this neighborhood that must ere long fall victims to the skill of the Yankee hunter. Where's Barnum?

Yours truly, S. H. CLARK.

A Daring Robbery by Daylight.

The following letter gives the somewhat startling experiences of a gentleman from Williamsburg, on his way to the Erie Railroad dépôt, the other morning during the snow storm:

Elmira, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

Dear Brother: I suppose you would like to know how I got home. I will tell you. I crossed the Peck-slip Ferry yesterday morning at about 6½ o'clock, and went up Ferry-street to Spruce. On the corner, by the *Tribune* office, were some 15 or 20 young rowdies hooting and yelling—I supposed them to be newsboys. I crossed the Park, and three of them came near me and stopped on the corner of Chambers-street. I went down Chambers-street to the Hudson River Railroad dépôt—then turned down Duane-street. The snow was falling fast. I had in one hand my valise, and held my shawl in the other. When within about two blocks of the Erie Railroad dépôt, I was suddenly and without notice seized from behind by a stout fellow, both arms around my neck, jerking my head back, choking and strangling me so that I could not make the least noise, while two or three others took my pocket-book, which contained about $30, besides some notes and other papers, and all the other valuables I had except my watch. After they had taken all they could, the fellow who held me threw me over.

As soon as I could recover I hallooed "Watch," but I saw no police officer from the time I started until all was over, nor did I then. They took my valise about half a block, and left it. I was fortunate enough to find a man who kindly lent me money enough to come on with. If your Chief of Police would so arrange his matters as to have some of his force somewhere instead of nowhere when travelers are on their way to the public conveyances in the morning, it seems to me it would be much better.

Fatal Fox Hunt.—An unfortunate accident occurred at Unionville, about eight miles west of Westchester, on Friday last. A party of gentlemen let out a fox on the morning of that day, in the vicinity, and gave chase. Mr. Jefferis, a young man of 21, son of Isaac Jefferis, in pursuing through the village, was thrown from his horse and shockingly mangled in face and body. The roads were very rough, and the horse on which he was riding stumbled and fell—falling upon young Jefferis. He was speedily relieved from his situation, and carried into an adjacent house, where he was found to be seriously injured, though we hope not fatally. Mrs. Jane Emmett, wife of John Emmett, seeing the accident, went over to administer relief to the unfortunate man, when, singular to relate, on arriving at the house, she was seized with apoplexy, and died instantaneously on the spot! She was a woman venerated by all for the kindness of her disposition, and promptitude in relieving the suffering.—*Westchester Republican.*

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION

Of the Chester Conspirators against the Carson League.

The Alleged Outrages of Burning Barns, Disfiguring Horses, and Blowing Up a Meeting-House and Grist-Mill, Proved.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 29.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Before Judge Sanger.

The trial of this important case which has excited very general interest on account of the number and magnitude of the offences alleged in connection with it, and the circumstances under which the proceedings were instituted against the parties indicted, was commenced on Monday, the 15th, and was given to the jury on Friday last. Mr. Chamberlain appeared for the prosecution, and Vose and Bond and C. F. Bennett, of Dalton, for the defence.

The persons indicted were Lewis Gibbs, Benjamin L. Kingsley, Edmund Hubbard 2d, Samuel O. Hamilton and Ahmon L. Richards. The indictment charged the defendants with conspiracy, and contained ten counts, alleging conspiracy among them to blow up the Methodist meeting-house at Chester Factories; to burn a barn belonging to David Cannon of Chester; to disfigure by shearing, two horses belonging to William B. Turner of Becket; to disfigure another horse of Turner's by painting; to burn a barn belonging to Samuel Chapman of Becket; to blow up the dwelling house of H. D. Wilcox at Chester Factories; to attempt to blow up his grist mill; to disfigure horses belonging to Henry Dewey; and by means of these various offences to hinder and obstruct the enforcement of the Main Liquor law.

In February last, the Methodist Church at Chester was blown up and that outrage was followed by others, which were regarded by the Carson League in that town as acts of retaliation on the part of persons opposed to the action of the League. Steps were taken to detect the offenders, and a member of the League went to Albany where he conferred with the Chief of Police, and employed one Benjamin Chamberlain, who had formerly been connected with the Police Department of Albany, to go to Chester. Chamberlain went to Chester under pay of the League, managed to get on intimate terms with the persons suspected, distributed liquor freely—selling and giving it away—and endeavored to gain their confidence. Through his aid the prosecution was commenced against the defendants. Other outrages were committed after he went there, and evidence was brought forward on the trial to show that they were advised by him.

Between sixty and seventy witnesses were examined during the trial. We give below a summary of the evidence. First that for the prosecution:

Henry D. Wilcox testified in substance that he lived at Chester Factories when the Carson league was formed in Jan. '54. A Committee of the league, consisting of David Cannon, E. G. Wilcox, Henry Dewey, Thomas W. Loring and witness, was appointed and called on those suspected of selling liquor and notified them that they must stop; James Garland, Mrs. Coffin and McNamara were the only persons called on when I was with them. This was the last of February after the blowing up of the meeting-house—these visits were prior to burning of Cannon's barn and disfiguring Dewey's horse. The meeting-house was blown up on night of Feb. 22, before 10½ in the evening; I went into the house and saw remains of keg, apparently of a 25 lb. keg—church very badly shattered; remains of safety fuse found in the house—the windows were blown out except body of sash. Measures were taken by me and others to ascertain the perpetrators of the offence. We talked the matter over and I went to Albany in furtherance of the purpose—called on John Morgan (Chief of Police) and after conversing with him went to see Benjamin Chamberlain; met him at Morgan's office; Morgan talked with Chamberlain and C. came to Chester Factories. He came in our employ, the payers were of the league. He was informed of the blowing up of the meeting-house. The next I knew of after C. came, was the shearing of Dewey's horse; knew nothing except horse was sheared. Next knew of shearing of Turner's horses—next knew of burning of Chapman's barn—next was attempt to blow up my mill on night of June 14th. From information received, we stationed a watch about the mill that evening; I was one; the others were Drs. Hill and Lucas and Wm. Fay. Fay was in my house 40 or 50 rods from the mill, others in the bushes and about the mill in different places. While I was there under the bank, about 11 P. M., heard some one come up in the orchard through the bushes there; he came up as far as the fence opposite me, about 25 or 30 feet from the mill; next heard a voice in the bushes directly back of where I left Dr. Hill, as of some one coming through the bushes, which were thick; then heard some one say, "Who—who the devil be you?" two or three times; could not recognize the voice; then heard a voice and some one halloed; could not tell who it was; ran up to the fence and saw two men opposite to where I heard the voice; could not tell who they were; they appeared to be scuffling; one ran down the bank beside the bushes in the orchard. I then ran up the road towards the blacksmith's shop, and could hear some person running down the creek—hearing nothing more, returned to the place of scuffle and found Dr. Hill, E. G. Wilcox and William Twiss. We soon found a handkerchief there—(produced in Court and identified;) half an hour after found a keg, just below the place of scuffle, having the size and appearance of a 25 pound keg of powder—attached to the keg was about 15 feet of safety fuse; on end of fuse was tied a piece of brown paper saturated in saltpetre water; keg has been in my possession since except when my mill was burnt, and when it was in Court before Justice Hooker. Wm. Wetherbee took the keg when my mill was burning and carried it to his cellar; mark on head of keg whittled off; mill was burnt on night of August 15; in night of April 1, was suddenly waked up; went to window and saw fire in the road, and that the end of house was blackened; found pieces of jug and appearances of powder; could not tell size of jug; found pieces of safety fuse. Witness testified to certain declarations of Hubbard: "I am pretty good at planning and there are enough to do the work"—&c.

Cross-examined—Have a suit against defendants for burning my mill; did not notify any of the defendants not to sell liquor, and the Committee did not in my presence; Henry Dewey first talked with me about getting Chamberlain; I got to Albany about 4 P. M. and came out next morning in first train; suspected some persons when I went there; told Chamberlain the names of Hubbard, Hamilton, (I think) John Gardner, Albert Nooney, and Jas. Garland; Chamberlain came April 5; think he stayed two or three days; he came a second time in about two weeks; think I had no interview with him then; can't tell how many times he was there; had some personal interviews with him; think the first was in the woods in Dea. Parker's lot; Dr. Hill was there; that was the only interview with him except a few words; received a number of letters from him, he used to leave them at Henry Bradley's grocery; sometimes I got them and sometimes others; wrote to him occasionally; some of the letters were addressed to me or "Mr. W.," and some not addressed at all; I prosecuted him for assault and battery and selling liquor; he was discharged in the liquor case, and we settled the other; I commenced the prosecutions to prevent any suspicions of our intimacy; think something was said by Chamberlain, and he requested me to prosecute him for selling liquor and furnished the names of the witnesses; the assault was a blow given by previous arrangement; paid C. money at different times, might have paid him $100 or more; got information by C.'s letter that the mill was to be blown up; heard from C. that Turner's horse was to be painted; did not know that C. was going to furnish powder to blow up the mill, (witness identified letters received from C.) Only four members of the league knew of C. being employed till he came there. Value of the mill about $1,800; there was $1,000 insurance on building; there were five or six tons of feed, worth about $15 per ton at time of the fire; five or six bushels of wheat, two or three of corn, some 1,500 pounds of plaster, worth 45 cents per hundred; $500 insurance on machinery, and $200 on contents; bought a revolver of Mr. Inshaw last Spring for my own convenience; did not buy it at Chamberlain's request; can't tell why I bought it, except for my own convenience; think I may have answered half a dozen of his letters; have seen barrels at dépôt with C.'s name on them.

Edward L. Hill testified that he was at the mill at attempt to blow it up; I went into brush south of orchard; heard noise; saw man coming from fence toward me; felt some one on skirt of my coat; some one grabbed my arm, and said "Who, who, who in the devil be you;" attempted to get out of bushes; he grabbed me with a firm hold, and I hallooed two or three times; after we got into orchard he spoke again and wanted to know who I was; he drew his head from between my arms, and covering of his head went off; a handkerchief dropped; as he pulled his head out he asked "Who in the devil are you?" I hit him a slight blow with the end of rifle; it was Lewis Gibbs; knew him by voice, countenance and disfiguration of his hand; picked up handkerchief; heard a cracking noise soon after the man sat by my side. Witness testified to the finding of the powder and to a number of declarations and conversations with Hubbard, Gibbs, Kingsley and Hamilton. Hubbard said, Feb. 22, he had dreamed for a week past that the church would be blown up, but he was not there; if he had been going to do it he would have put powder in lower room, where it would have ended over into the street. Some one said to him (Hubbard,) "Ed, seems to me you are fatting up." H. said, "Yes, there are a few more horses round here I want to see sheared, then I shall be pretty fat." H. said, "They say Sam Chapman's barn was struck by lightning last Saturday night, and burnt up—you'll find lightning striking in same way, and the first thing you know there'll be a clap of thunder that will sweep the whole Carson League to the devil," &c.

On cross-examination, witness said he had heard objection made to proceedings of League by other persons than defendants; heard remarks against Wilcox when he took up Gardner and Chamberlain; A. C. Root advised me to withdraw from League; had several interviews with Chamberlain; met him by appointment half mile from [illegible]

[illegible] the village with Wilcox [illegible] paid him $[illegible]; paid $12 of my own money; [illegible] Wilcox went to Albany nobody but Dewey, Wilcox, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were going on were David Cannon, Wilcox, Wm. Fay, Lucas, Bradley, Dewey and myself; [illegible] have carried, and had no doubt they contained liquor. I knew the mill was to be blown up, and about the keg of powder some two weeks before attempt; saw a letter of C. in which he spoke of having sold liquor to certain persons.

Franklin D. Richards, Attorney, testified to handwriting of Richards (defendant), and conversations with Hubbard. After trial for assault and battery on Dewey, H. said he didn't care so much for the fine and costs as for being put under bonds; he was afraid he should forfeit them, as he was bound not to keep the peace. Witness had been employed by the Carson League; had expressed opinion that acts of League were not judicious; had heard good deal said against League by other persons than defendants, and against members of League; there is hardly any person at Chester Factories who is indifferent.

Benjamin Chamberlain—Live in Albany; have no particular business now except occasionally act as detective police; first saw Mr. Wilcox at office of Chief of Police in A.; went to Chester by direction of Chief Morgan; got there night before Fast; stopped at Lestello's (tavern;) Fast morning became acquainted with Hubbard; Mr. Vosburg came in with me; went to a rooster fight at Russell with H. about 10 o'clock; before this went up shooting in the woods an hour or two; distance to R. about eleven miles; saw several rooster fights and other games through the day; returned to Lasalle's with H.; next day didn't do anything; was in bed till night, when I got up and took care for horse; got back from Russell at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning; was about the bar and barn awhile, and then went to bed; Vosburg was there and one or two other persons whom I did not know; Richards and Kingsley have told me they were there that night, but do not recollect what was said at that time; *Kingsley told me in May that he and Richards were the men I saw there; he said they heard the* wagon coming and knew it was Ed., and came to get something to drink; said they had been up to Dewey's and sheared his horse; he stood in the door and watched and Richards did the work; said it was laid to Hubbard by the League, but he did not do it; he (Richards) and Kingsley did it; came to Chester second time in last of April or first of May; was there from time to time from April 1 to Aug. 1, probably six or seven weeks in all; heard Richards say if it was not harvest time and they so busy, they would never preach in that church although nearly repaired, and if blown up again it would be blown up so it would not be repaired so easy; said if I came after harvest I would be likely to see some fun; told me that Wilcox would pay for taking me up for selling liquor; that I mustn't mind it, they would see that he paid for it. Heard Gibbs say that if he had had as good luck with the mill as with the church it would have been blown up; Kingsley told me I ought to have satisfaction out of Wilcox; said they had punished him (Kingsley,) and they are now pretty well punished themselves; they had made him pay $40 for selling liquor and they would be sorry for it; the Carson league people had formed themselves into a league, and we have formed ourselves into a league; there are but four of us, Hamilton, Richards, Hubbard and himself; they intended to keep things as secret as the Carson league and keep even with them; said everything was prepared to blow up the mill, and wanted I should be out of the place; witness went to Chester Village on night of attempt on mill; K. told me if I would procure some blacking, he and Richards would black Turner's horse; I told him I thought he would look well; K. said he would if he was rightly striped; said he would take a halter, tie him to a tree, and do it well so as to make a zebra of him; I got the blacking and left it with his wife, and made communication to Turner; Hamilton proposed to me to go to Wilcox and flog him, and he would carry me out of town, to give it to him so he would remember it; this was when I was taken up for assault and battery on Wilcox; I gave the names of witnesses to be used in the liquor prosecution; I had sold liquor to them; I received liquor at Chester from time to time and disposed of it; informed defendants that I was a liquor-seller; Gibbs asked me if an India-rubber bag, to contain 25 or 30 lbs. of powder, could not be furnished, which could be sunk in the raceway of Wilcox's mill, and fuse to be made water proof—if I could not get it in Albany; said him supposed I could, if I had a mind; nothing else said about it; did not procure such a bag; he said it could be sent to him in a keg of oats or grain, so that people would never mistrust what was in it; Kingsley asked me at Springfield, in August, if it was true that I was at Chester to become a witness against him; replied that I didn't know as I could tell him as that since; he said, "Don't, for God's sake, expose us—if you do, we shall be in a bad fix;" I told him money had done a great deal, and probably would do a great deal more.

Cross-examined—Am not a police officer now; ceased to be in February or March, '54, had been an officer three years; I tended bar before that for three years; may have been paid $150 by Chester people; they haven't paid me anything since I left there in July; haven't paid my board bills here; don't know who has paid them; when I came to Chester there was no bargain as to compensation except that I was to have the rewards, $200 on blowing up of Church, $100 on cutting down orchard, $50 on burning Cannon's barn; can't remember as I have said I was to have $1,000 if defendants were arrested; the league didn't offer to pay anything but my expenses; I didn't expect anything but rewards and wasn't to have anything else; don't remember saying before Justice Hooker that I had received from $200 to $300; Vosburg knew my business and came to assist me; I paid his expenses; had no conversation with Hubbard about these matters the first time I was at Chester; was half drunk when I returned from rooster fight at Russell; was more sober than I was; was very sick April 7; I received no money while at Chester except from league and from sales of liquor; had 2½ or 4½ bbls. of beer and 6 or 8 bags of liquor; I meant to let them have all the liquor they wanted; sold and gave it away; never made any offers to defendants to commit crimes; never had keg of powder in Lasalle's barn.

Herman S. Lucas was one of the watch at the mill on night of attempt to blow it up; heard Lewis Gibbs's voice; saw where Wilcox's house was blacked with powder; have been sued for slander by Hubbard for $3,000.

Henry Dewey—Am member of the league; my horse was sheared night of April 8; the hair was cut from mane and tail in my barn; she had a very nice tail and tolerable heavy mane; it disfigured the horse; witness testified to conversation with Hubbard and Kingsley. H. said witness had taken $37 40 fine and costs from him, and he would have it back; I have signed two complaints against him, one for assault and battery and one for selling liquor; have a suit against Richards, Kingsley and Hubbard for shearing my horse, damages $300.

David Cannon—Was at fire when Wilcox's mill was burnt; saw Gibbs and Hubbard there; heard Gibbs say morning after, that at time of alarm of fire he was abed and was awakened by ringing of bell; said he got up, partly dressed and went out; it was dark and smoky, and he thought Uncle Joe's barn was on fire; he looked round, couldn't find any fire, went back, finished dressing and went to fire; my barn was fired either last of March or first of April; it was in evening; don't know who did it. Witness testified to declarations of Hubbard.

Samuel S. Hitchcock testified that he went to mill when alarm of fire was given; threw pail of water into the basement, then got his horse and rode towards Lasalle's to give alarm; met Gibbs more than half way from mill to Lasalle's; horse was walking when passed him; he had on pants, but no coat, vest or shoes; he had nothing on his head; saw him afterwards at fire; he then had on vest and hat or cap.

Henry M. Bradley was told by Hamilton that there would be some caper cut up with the Methodist Church; this might have been two or three weeks or ten days prior to blowing up; know Chamberlain; he left letters at store of witness.

Stephen Parker went by Lasalle's to go to fire and saw Gibbs standing in front of Lasell's; thinks he had on pants, and dark-checked shirt; did not start till after bell rung much as 10 minutes; Gibbs made his home at Lasalle's.

George Smith—Know of blowing up of Church; on evening of explosion, think I saw Hubbard and Hamilton coming down behind meeting-house before explosion; can't tell how near the church, not a great ways from it; can't tell whether they saw me; as I came up they went behind the church out of sight; thought I knew them at the time by their voices; it was not a very dark evening; saw them pretty plain; didn't hear what they said, didn't hear one make remark and the other reply—a mingled sound of voices.

Abraham Vosburg—Live in Albany; came to Chester with Chamberlain April 5; went to Russell to cock-fight; rode there and back with Rufus Case; we got back first; saw Hubbard after he got there under a shed; Chamberlain was with him; saw a couple of men there strangers to me; it was not dark; could see them distinctly; their faces looked dark, darker than a white man's generally looks; they spoke to me first and said it is all done; says I, "is it?" and they stepped back one or two steps and asked for Hubbard; Hubbard afterwards said to me, "what you have seen or heard to-night you mustn't say anything about for your lives; you will hear enough of it in the morning;" I spoke to him and said "why?" and he said they had been shearing one of the neighbor's horses' tails; Lewis Gibbs was one and Kingsley was the other; Gibbs spoke to me; knew him by his whiskers and voice.

Samuel L. Chapman—Am a member of the League; my barn was burnt on the night of May 13; fire broke out about 1 o'clock; don't know cause of fire; when I first discovered it the building was falling; there had been no fire or light in the barn for years to my knowledge; saw a peculiar and irregular horse track in the road; off hind foot measured three-fourth of an inch longer than others; track led us to Kingsley's barn; saw two of Turner's horses in April, that had been sheared, badly disfigured; ears were gashed.

Wm. B. Turner—Resides quarter of a mile from Chapman's barn; went to fire, discovered the blaze from my bed-room window; went from barn towards Chester Factories; it was 1 o'clock when I passed barn; saw a fresh horse-track which attracted my attention; it was going towards Chester Factories; followed it to against Kingsley's house; stood there nearly a minute, and while standing there a light was struck in the house, in the lower story; walked up near the window and saw Benaiah L. Kingsley in the house; he had on his usual clothing except hat; he took the light and went into a little buttery, and came out and set the light on window-stool opposite where I was; he then [illegible] his boots and went into another room; went back to Chapman's; found him going from burning barn to his house, we got a lantern and went back to [illegible] to Kingsley's; he cut a stick and measured horse's track towards Kingsley's and from K.'s; found track of one shoe to be longer than others; went to K.'s barn; [illegible]

[illegible] saw on back; Kingsley [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] selling liquor.

Cross-examined—[illegible]

[illegible]

A number of additional witnesses were introduced by the Government, whose testimony was chiefly in corroboration of evidence given above.

For the defendants, the following evidence was introduced:

Stephen A. Remington—Live in Becket, [illegible] Kingsley's; Richards was at my house Sunday; left him there about 10 A. M.; my wife and children went with me [illegible] to Wm. B. Turner's [illegible] *got home about 4 P. M.*; believe he had been there all the morning; he was there at breakfast and night before Fast; [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. E. Remington, wife of Stephen A. Remington, testified that Richards was away in the evening, but thought she heard him come in after she retired; heard of the meeting-house being blown up the day after; Richards was home the night after the explosion; am sister of Richards, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Kingsley.

Samuel Otis—Reside at Chester Factories; Hamilton staid at my house the night Turner's horses were sheared; I slept with him; went to bed about 10 o'clock together, and got up together; did not leave the room that night; heard of Turner's horses being sheared next morning; Hamilton is unpleasant [illegible]; he lives at my house; my wife was at home at this time; my youngest child slept with us; Hamilton generally slept with me.

Nicholas Van Tressen—Lives in Albany; have known Chamberlain three years; reputation for truth is notoriously bad; asked him in September how he got along with matters out East; he said very well, and unless the boys would give him some money [illegible] he could get out of the other party, he would put them through. On another occasion, he said he had got a good thing over East among the Yankees; if the boys were convicted he would make $5,000—he had already made $1,000 by selling rum; the Carson League backed him up; he used the expression in the conversation, I got $1,000 by going over East and [illegible] half an hour; he said, "you know I am a damned good sucker." &c.

William L. Simmons testified that Chamberlain told him in July that he had an India-rubber bag with 25 or 30 pounds of powder, and he wanted to get somebody to go with him and blow up a barn and grist-mill; said he tried to get Kingsley, Hubbard and Hamilton [illegible] that K. refused, and that Hubbard and Hamilton were d—d cowards.

Other witnesses were introduced to prove that Chamberlain's reputation for truth was bad; that he made threats against Wilcox and the Carson League, and that he had said he had urged defendants to blow up the mill, &c., as testified to by Simmons, and that he bought lamp-black and turpentine. Mary E. Bennett testified that he said he would be the ruination of Wilcox, *if* so help him God;" that he would be the means of blowing up his mill. John Lord, who tends stable at Lasalle's, testified that Chamberlain had a keg [illegible] concealed in the hay in the barn, resembling the keg in Court; that he unharnessed the horse the night when the party returned from the cock-fight, and that he did not see Kingsley, Gibbs or Richards there that night. Anselm Parsons testified that Chamberlain offered him a barrel of [illegible] he would blow up Wilcox's mill, and said he would furnish powder. Zachariah Longley testified that Chamberlain made him a similar offer. Dennis Crane testified that he heard Turner say he would have revenge on Kingsley. Wiley Stewart testified that Chamberlain told him he would blow out Wilcox or cause him to be burnt out.

Remington W. Bennett, blacksmith—Have shod Kingsley's horse for 5 or 6 years; never knew of the having his horse shod anywhere else; [illegible] last May; have generally made the shoes and set them; made a new set last September or October; [illegible] on; saved the old ones; I took them off, [illegible] both came off hind feet; the shoe [illegible] feet is shortest; not much difference; [illegible] for this horse have never made any difference in length of two hind shoes; know Chamberlain; he requested me to make some hooks to be used in tearing down a building belonging to the Carson League.

Charles H. Warner—At time of burning of Wilcox's mill, slept at Lasalle's; after alarm dressed myself, came out of room at head of stairs with lamp in his hand, and Gibbs came out of his, farther back, and says what is the matter? Gibbs was drawing on his pants; [illegible] fire 10 or 15 minutes after I got there; [illegible] far from 9 o'clock; saw Gibbs take his light and go up stairs 10 or 20 minutes before me.

Other similar evidence was offered to show where Gibbs and others of the defendants were at times when the offences were committed.

Josiah Hooker, the magistrate before whom the case was examined, testified from his minutes that Chamberlain then said Kingsley told him there were five others who knew all about these transactions, but did not mention their names; that the League had paid him $200 or $300, &c.

We have already published the substance of the letters from Chamberlain to the League, written while he was in Chester. The following are the portions relating to the blowing up of the mill, put in by the defence:

Mr. W.: I have sounded these fellows, [illegible] I can make out, they are willing to go in with me and blow you up—that is Ed (Hubbard) and Otis (Hamilton). But they think it better to wait a little till I could come down again. When your folks would not be watching, they think you are all on the lookout. At present there is them that I could get into it very easy. But that would not be so well as it would be with Ed and Otis. * * * I think I can manage to have them try it with me to get them some powder from Albany, &c.

Mr. W.: I have made a contract which I shall carry into effect. I intend to Buy a Ingian Rubber Bag that will be water proof, to hold about fifty pound of powder and about fifty feet of safety fuse that we may blow up your mill—these things I shall need in season. Hubbard, I think one of the two will tuch it of that is Ed or Otis this you shall see in due time. They never will be able to [illegible] unbeknown to me. In order for me to purchase these things I must have $10 more to-morrow morning.

The Government offered rebutting evidence to contradict Samuel Otis's testimony. Several witnesses testified that his reputation for truth was bad. John Morgan, Chief of Albany Police, Alexander Sayles, Captain of First Police District in Albany, and others testified in support of Chamberlain's reputation for truth, and against the character of the Albany witnesses who appeared against him. C. denied stating what Longley and Stewart testified to, or having the conversation sworn to by Simmons, or that he ever had any means or materials to blow up W.'s mill.

The case was elaborately and ably argued by Henry Vose for defence, and by Mr. Chamberlain for the Government.

The Jury found the defendants guilty on all the counts in the indictment except those relating to the burning of Cannon's barn and the painting of Turner's horse. Exceptions were taken by the defence during the trial, upon which the case goes to the Supreme Court.

The Aurora Guardian, of last week, shows up one John Wheaton, who has been guilty of most villainously deceiving and robbing a widow woman of some four hundred dollars which she had managed to acquire by dint of hard labor at the wash-tub, giving particulars which our space forbids copying. The miscreant is a shoemaker by trade, (says the *Guardian*) "a [illegible] scoundrel; is 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes. Fingers are off the left hand up to the first joint [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1855.

[illegible] to our Country Subscribers. [illegible] our agents [illegible] ; subscribing [illegible], that they should remit either a draft on [illegible] in this City or a check on any Bank that [illegible] connection.

The above is [illegible] fully urged, on account of the frequent and repeated losses sustained by those remitting [illegible].

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Congressional.

In the Senate, yesterday Mr. SEWARD presented a Memorial from the Workingmen of the City of New-York, asking for relief from present distress by the passage of a Homestead bill, or other means, whereby they can [illegible] and cultivate the public lands. The Senator, on presenting the Memorial, spoke [illegible] of the observations he had made while in [illegible] during the holidays; the customary [illegible] were saddened by assemblages of [illegible] in the Park, and the streets [illegible] much fuller than usual of persons asking alms. The Memorial, which he said was [illegible] drawn and becomingly expressed, was laid on the table. A bill, extending the provisions of the Judicial Fees bill of 1853 to all the Territories, was reported and passed. The [illegible] bill of the House was read and ordered to be printed. While the Army Appropriation bill was under consideration, Senator [illegible] eulogized the Indians, and opposed the proposed increase of the Army. Senator JONES made a reply in which he considered it to be his duty to carry out the recommendations of the President.

In the House a series of resolutions thanking Commodore PERRY for his services in the Japan Expedition, were introduced by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution disapproving and disaffirming the act of the Minnesota Legislature, incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, was passed by a vote of 116 to 16. The bill enabling the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State, and for their admission into the Union, was passed.

United States Senator.

One week from to-day the Legislature is to [illegible] Senator to represent this State in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. There is very little doubt that WILLIAM H. SEWARD will be reelected—not only by a decisive majority, but without serious opposition in either branch of the Legislature. Indeed, thus far, no other Whig candidate has been presented; and, in view of the evident [illegible] of the case, as well as of the public sentiment of the State, we presume no Whig of any prominence can be found, who would consent that his name should be used in opposition to that of Mr. SEWARD. This fact indicates a remarkable change in public opinion concerning his public character and career during his Senatorial term. Six years ago he was elected Senator against a most [illegible] and vehement hostility—mainly personal and reasonless beyond all doubt, but based upon a studied depreciation of his [illegible], a systematic distortion of his opinions, and a violent misrepresentation of his personal motives and public aims. Probably no man ever entered the Senate of the United States under so black a cloud of calumny and hatred as that which followed and enveloped him. To say that he has emerged from it, would but feebly express the magnitude of the triumph he has achieved. He has disarmed personal hostility by the frank and kindly manliness of his demeanor, and has charmed malignity into respect by the Christian courtesy which no insult could even for a moment [illegible] him to forget. He has taken an active and a prominent part in the discussion of every topic of general interest that has engaged attention—treating them all with a degree of intellectual vigor, a clearness of judgment and a variety of information that have compelled respect and vindicated his fitness for the largest duties of public life. Every interest, and every section of the country has received from him equal and adequate devotion. He has pressed with equal ardor the claims of Commerce, of Agriculture and Manufactures:—he has vindicated with equal zeal, the just rights and interests of the West and South, and those of the East and of the North. There is not at this day, in the Senate or in public life, a statesman of more ability, more laborious and conscientious in his discharge of public duties, or more thoroughly and truly *national* in all his views than Governor SEWARD.

When he was first a candidate for his present position, the principal charge of his enemies, and the apprehension of some among his friends, was, that his hostility to Slavery would impel him to acts transcending the limits of the Constitution, and make him *sectional* in his political views and his public conduct. The event has entirely disproved the prediction. Without abating one jot of his hatred of Slavery, he has waged no war upon it beyond the limits where he had a right to go:—but he has resisted its aggressions,—he has repelled its claim to nationality and fought against its desperate and determined endeavor to obtain permanent control of all departments of the National Government, with a fixed fidelity, a clear, strong, undaunted courage and a degree of ability which have already won for him the profound regard of all lovers of the Constitution and of the free Republic it was designed to create and maintain. Senator SEWARD is still denounced in some quarters as being a sectional statesman:—but it is only by those who hold Slavery to be a national institution—dependent not upon local law, but upon the Constitution alone, for its existence, and justly entitled to all the extension and all the power its champions may demand on its behalf. The great mass of the people throughout all the non-slaveholding States have come to see that his position upon this subject is that of the Constitution,—that it is the only one on which the steady and threatening encroachments of the Slave Power can be resisted,—and that he alone of all the men in high position has held his ground in regard to it with dauntless courage and an unwavering steadiness of principle—of purpose. The possibility of his defeat, therefore, has excited unwonted anxiety in every quarter where the magnitude of this great issue has been duly felt. So long as the great State of New-York stands firm and true to that theory of the Constitution which will not permit it to be made the tool of Slavery, there is hope of ultimate deliverance from its degrading bondage. But if she had discarded the man who, above and beyond all others, had stood up true to FREEDOM in the hour of her darkest and her deepest peril, the whole North would have felt that the cause was hopeless for at least twenty years to come. No man would ever again have dared to stand by his convictions of justice and of right, against a temporary torrent of popular abuse:—*doughfacism* would have received the *imprimatur* of the Empire State, and we need have looked hereafter for nothing else in our public councils.

So strong and overwhelming is the public sentiment of this great State in support of Gov. SEWARD's position and course in regard to Slavery, that his personal and political enemies have felt the necessity of seizing upon other influences in order to organize any opposition against his return. They have availed themselves with a good deal of adroitness, but without much success, of the tide of hostility to foreigners and to Catholics which is just now sweeping over the country, in the hope that by its aid they might accomplish his defeat. Throughout his whole public career, and especially while Governor of this State, Gov. SEWARD has urged measures which should secure to all the citizens of the United States the fullest and most perfect enjoyment of its civil and religious privileges, and bring them most directly in contact with the *republicanizing* influences of our institutions. He recommended, while Governor, such an adaptation of our system of Common Schools to the conscientious scruples, and even to the prejudices, of Catholics, as should deprive them of all excuse for withdrawing their children from them. He did this, *not in the interest or for the benefit of Catholicism*, but *for the sake of securing to the children* of Catholics such an education as should fit them for the duties of citizenship in a free Republic. Protestants have always insisted that *ignorance* was the great buttress and pillar of Roman Catholicism—that wherever education goes, superstition must disappear, and that the great aim of the Roman Catholic clergy has always been to keep the mass of the people in ignorance and consequent degradation. Gov. SEWARD not unnaturally supposed that any measure which should bring the *children* of Catholics into our common schools, and teach them to read and write, and to think for themselves, would loosen the hold of superstition upon them, and break those influences which were generally supposed to keep them in unreasoning subjection to Roman Catholic sway. And the object arrived at he thought worth even a departure from what under other circumstances, might have been deemed desirable. If the mountain would not go to Mahomet, he thought Mahomet might very properly and very wisely go to the mountain. If the Catholics would not send their children to our schools as they were, he thought they should be modified so as to deprive them of all excuse for withholding them. Their *education* was the great point to be accomplished; and he deemed it better to secure that, even by a compliance with some of their prejudices, than to permit fifty or sixty thousand children to grow up in this City in utter ignorance,—unable to form opinions upon any subject,—mere tools and instruments of others in the performance of all their duties, civil, political and religious. He was not by any means alone in this view of the subject. Indeed a great number of the Protestant clergy whom he consulted freely in regard to it, including some of the most honored names in the State and the nation, concurred with him fully, and cordially approved the measures which he recommended. His course at the time created a good deal of discussion and led to considerable excitement in the public mind. But this soon subsided,—and for several years past even those who differed from him in opinion, have conceded the uprightness of his motives and the force of the considerations by which his views were sustained. The revival of the native American and Anti-Catholic crusade offered a most excellent opportunity to revive the public hostility to Gov. SEWARD by fanning the slumbering embers of this old dissension. The great mass of those who are sincerely enlisted in the "American" movement, however, have not seemed disposed to convert it into a device for crushing one who has rendered such distinguished service to principles cherished by the people of this State and of the North at large. They have accordingly failed to respond to the zealous and intrepid endeavors of the political opponents of Gov. SEWARD, who have joined the Order mainly for the purpose of using its energies to compass his defeat.

Gov. SEWARD's reëlection to the Senate will be a just and merited tribute to high ability, unspotted integrity, a noble manliness of character and conduct, and the most unflinching adherence to political principle of which late years have given us any example. It will encourage frank and straightforward fidelity,—and will discountenance half-faced and timid counsels in public life. It will show that New-York, at all events, does not reserve *her* honors and rewards for time-serving doughfaces and demagogues. It will command the respect and the applause, not only of those throughout the North who may agree with Gov. S. in his political opinions, but of all everywhere who appreciate manliness of character and the fearless maintenance of political principles. It will be welcomed at heart by the great mass of the people of this State, without regard to party divisions, and will secure to New-York for six years longer, the services of the ablest statesman she has ever had in the councils of the nation since the days of HAMILTON and of RUFUS KING.

Lieut. Hunter and his Unaccountable Return.

It is long since we have seen one so deliberately put the knife to his throat as has Lieut. HUNTER of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. Our Washington Correspondent suggested in the Saturday's TIMES that "unless new facts are brought out, Secretary DOBBIN will be justified and sustained in subjecting the insubordinate officer to the severest punishment." The Lieutenant has made his defence, or rather has published his manifest to the American public. This document we publish on another page. The reader must not fail to peruse it, for it is a curiosity of deficient judgment, zeal untempered by discretion, undignified assaults upon superior officers, and the lamest conclusions. As a defence it is entirely without merit. As an apology it is worse than nothing. We cannot read it without emotions of pity. The indiscretion of the Lieutenant is reckoned a crime by the laws of the service, and we are told that the punishment is death.

The trouble was that Lieut. HUNTER heard that our flag had been dishonored in Paraguay. [Our readers know our opinion, that the "outrage" in Paraguay was provoked most foolishly by our indiscreet Consul there, and that the less said about the matter, the more credit we shall get abroad or at home.] The Lieutenant has felt it his mission to vindicate the flag in season and out of season. He requested permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian station to go down and help our countrymen in their trouble. The request was refused, and our gallant Lieutenant's brig slips up all unexpected into our harbor and drops anchor off the Navy-Yard. His letter to the public, if genuine, and unless an aberration of mind shall be proven, must condemn him. His desertion of the post to which a superior officer had appointed him, is of a character unprecedented even in our hero's own erratic career.

Light Weights and Short Measures.

We do not perceive that the complaint of *them is abated. Candles are still sold as* "eights," of which nine just turn the beam; peach-basketfuls of potatoes still pass for bushels, and the peck measures are as shallow as ever. The voice of the press has been uttered until the press is hoarse—and, according to the infallible rule, the nuisance ought to be abated.

We would suggest one trick more. Let every purchaser who finds, on experiment, that he has been shaved in the matter of weights and measures, step down to the Mayor's Office, and, in the "Complaint Book," out of which so much relief has already come to aggrieved Gothamites, make an entry of the fact, with his own name as complainant. On the day following do not doubt that while all the town is reading in its newspaper who the short-weight men are, the police will be testing their scales and measures, and the penalties fished out from the forgotten ordinances will be applied to the guilty.

Well aware of all liabilities of the Black Book to abuse, we have a great and growing esteem for it. While the late snow was lying on the ground, all the sharp lads in town carefully read the record of complaints in their paper, to see whether the police had waked up to discover that smashing new hats, spoiling fine bonnets, and "mashing" countenances were offences against the law. The public will bear us witness that so little of this accustomed abuse has not been known for many Winters, and when it was announced that through its aid several arrests had been made, the youngsters gave it up and were ready for rain. Just so may it be with this matter of "shaving" in weights and measures. Citizens owe it to each other and the public to try their grocers and butchers whether they be honest or only so-so, and if in the latter category, that they be promoted to a page in the black list. We are sure that this course will hurry up a reform.

Work in the Country.

Some score or two of letters have reached us during the week, some querying, some grumbling, some entreating, some commanding us to say who and where are our correspondents that send us the letters telling of work to be had for the asking in various parts of the country. Now all the correspondence that we have published has come to us post-marked, signed with *bona fide* names and giving undoubted securities for sincerity. Yet we have declined to publish the names of such, since where they say that forty are wanted in a town it is obviously unfair to pack off four hundred to burden them. Measures have been taken, however, by individuals and by associations to supply these wants with the needy from our own surplus. When the Winter first set in and employment began to fail, there was a rush of laborers from the Country to the City. Many of these had been here in the flush times; they remembered their former facilities for finding work and fancied that it must be the same now as then. But this tide has rolled back again, and no doubt many more will be led with advancing Spring to seek the country, especially the West, where, whether this man or that man wants to hire a workman or not, there is always a demand for work where land is cheap, living easy, and independence a goal easily won. The poor man without a start, in the City, has a "tough row to hoe" always; sickness he must never forget to fear, beggary he may not despise, lest some day he himself be driven to it; crime comes to tempt him with doubled arguments, and the Poor House, the Charity Hospital, the Potter's Field, bound his forward vision. But the poor man in a new agricultural country is a man unincumbered—stripped for a race with his fellows, and if blessed with common perseverance, sure to win a competence.

How England Does It.

England ought to go to school. And when she has taken her seat upon the low form, she should be set to studying the History of Modern England. It would do her good. It would make her "sweet ox-eyes" start with wonder to see that if Jonathan is a fillibuster, she, by the same interpretation, is a hardened old pirate.

Jonathan has hankered for other people's islands, and even asked them what they would take; on an occasion when Texas was willing, he made a swop of his protection, laws, and soldiers, for her hand and debts and Indian wars. But England's whole career has been marked with the stiffest sort of fillibusterism. We say nothing now about the East Indies—nothing about Borneo—but simply of the way she got New-Zealand.

Our whalers had been, for half a century, in and out the Bay of Islands, with such intimate freedom, that while England scarcely new it, a flourishing settlement sprang up in that out-of-the-world nook of creation. The French at the same time were nursing a settlement on the south side. England—wiser than her fellows—hearing what a growing place it was, sent out a Consul to look after people's interest there. Then a Consul-General went out with a ship-of-war. Then, in 1840, the chiefs of one part of the country were called together—we know what will influence the natives of such islands—and were induced to sign a deed vesting their sovereignty in England. Off sailed the ship-of-war to the Southern (the French) side to run up the flag there. It had not been up a day, when French ships arrived to take formal possession, but it was too late—unless a quarrel was ventured. The disconcerted Frenchmen set sail and crowded it until Tahiti loomed up out of the sea. A quarrel with Queen POMARE was immediately picked, and steps taken to secure a claim which resulted in giving the control of the island to France. Now if the "Lime-Kiln Man," the President of the Temperance Society, the Editor of some journal that does not know how to tell the truth, the Chief Representative of the Crystal Palace Association, *the Mayor's Clerk and Chevalier Wikoff*, should meet at a good dinner and sign a deed *giving the island of Manhattan* over to the Sardinians, we suppose the title of the King of Sardinia would be about as valid as is the title of England to New-Zealand. The islanders fought like men ready to die, to save themselves from British protection. JOHNNY HEKKA, as he was called, made terrible havoc with his British enemies, and could not be subdued by arms, but he was "induced"—we know what it is that induces savages—at last to give it up, and so England owned New-Zealand. She ought not to be shocked, when she reads her history, at Jonathan's itching fingers, nor will Jonathan be apt to heed her protests until she utters something more noisy than her "moral suasion." Meanwhile something seems to have allayed the unpleasant irritation about Jonathan's fingers. Suddenly he keeps the commandment and covets nobody's land. He may remain in this mood, unless England or France should tell him that he must.

Division of Orange County.

We publish the proceedings of a public meeting held at Newburg on Saturday, in favor of a division of Orange and Ulster Counties and the formation of a new County, to be known as "Highland." It is evident, from the tone of feeling which prevailed at this meeting, that the more prominent citizens of the two Counties favor such a project of division as shall promise to secure to them advantages which they do not now enjoy. The formation of a new County would give additional members to be elected to the State Legislature; while Orange County, with its new boundaries, would remain in substantially the same position in regard to Representatives, as that which it now occupies. Citizens of the Counties and others interested, will read the report of the remarks of speakers with attention.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATER.—A clever melo-drama from the French, called "Woman's Life," was played here last night for the first time. The adaptation is by Mr. BUCKSTONE, and displays all the neatness and talent of that experienced dramatist. It is intended to show that through all trials, tribulations and disgraces, a true wife is the comfort and consolation of man. For this purpose a hero is introduced—one *Eugene le Mare*, a cadet in the French army. He is brave, generous and noble, but has committed one fault. We were unable to detect what this fault or crime consisted of, but, whatever its nature, it was contained in a letter, and this letter falls into the hands of a dissolute companion in arms—*Scipio*, a corporal—who, on a trifling quarrel, threatens to make it known to the regiment, and by so doing disgrace *Eugene*. There is an interval of eight years between the first and second acts. We then find *Eugene* promoted to the rank of a General; in the enjoyment of prosperity and respect, and secure in the affections of his wife. In the stillness of night he hears a noise *of thieves in the house; he secures one of the* villians, and to his horror discovers that it is *Scipio*, no longer a soldier but a rogue. The taken is of course rejoiced at the meeting, for now that the General is high in the world, it is easier to extort money from him. The intimidation of this rascal becomes so intolerable at last that *Eugene* falls on him with a dagger. *Scipio* replies with a bullet, an exposure ensues, and each man believes the other to be killed. In the next act we have *Eugene* as a wanderer, toiling wearily to the early home of his wife, in the mountains. He is set on by brigands. In the leader he recognizes his foe *Scipio*; being unarmed, he desires to pass him, but *Scipio* seeks revenge, and is on the point of poinarding him, when a shot from a pistol in the hands of *Eugene's* son saves him. Throughout all these scenes, the wife takes an active part; always dutiful, loving and trusting. The plot, it will be perceived, is slight enough, but the able manner in which it is used covers all shortcomings. The tableaux are exciting, particularly that of the second act; the dialogue good, homely and sensible.

Mr. JORDAN, as the hero, was in every way admirable. It is by far the best character we have yet seen him sustain. Mr. FISHER as *Scipio* was effective and good. Miss RAYMOND altogether too artificial, although well read in the character of *Isabelle*. JOHNSTON (who suffered severely from a cough) as *Andrew*, quiet and humorous. BURTON, as *Apollo Bajazet*—a model for a painter—irresistible.

The drama is nicely placed on the stage, and was received with decided approbation.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Mr. LESTER's benefit crowded this establishment to overflowing last night. We were unable to obtain sitting, standing or seeing room.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

Gathering at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Pursuant to a call, the Workingmen met last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, to discuss that all-important subject: "How can employment be found for the people of this country at good wages?" The following three questions were announced for consideration:

First—What causes the drain of specie from this country?

Second—How is it that foreign products are brought into the American market and sold at a less price than home products?

Third—How can plenty of employment be found for the people of this country at remunerative wages?

About twelve hundred persons were assembled at the appointed hour. Mr. ROBERT IRVING, President of the Iron Moulders' Society, was nominated Chairman by Mr. E. J. SULLIVAN, and Mr. CLARK, Secretary. The Chairman said that he felt some embarrassment at being called upon to preside over so important a meeting, called as it was to deliberate upon that important subject, the finding of employment for the thousands of unwilling idlers who now throng our City. He would not make any further remark himself, but leave to the different speakers the task of explaining their views upon the subject. He called upon the Secretary to read the resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 12th inst. at the Union Shades, which were then published.

The Chairman then introduced

Mr. WALFORD, who said: That the appearance of a "good time coming" was evident from the appearance of the meeting to-night. He hoped that the seed sown during these hard times would fructify and grow to advantage—that they would be taught by the experience of these hard times to guard against them in future. The subject to be discussed was one which ought to be near and dear to every man, woman and child in the country—it was entirely unconnected with politics and religion, it was the great question of labor,—on which the bread of thousands depended, who now live on the chapter of accidents. As the first speaker was not present, he was obliged to take up and answer the first question. At first sight, it could be at once answered, but how labor can be had at a lower rate in foreign countries than here, is one which is not so easily solved, and one which is nearly connected with the first.

In Russia the highest amount of wages a mechanic receives is 31 cents, the laborer 10 cents; Germany 33, the laborer 19. In France 64 cents for the mechanic, and the laborer 28. In England, that boasted land of liberality, the mechanic receives 83 cents, and the laborer 32 cents. In the United States, the mechanic receives $1 66, $1 the laborer. *The question, therefore, is how* can labor be produced at a lower rate in Europe than in this country, where the laborer has double the amount. Cheapness was not what was to be looked after—but good wages, and something in the prospective. This cheapness is wrung from the very life's blood of the over-wrought mechanic and laborer, as is well exemplified in the song of the shirt.

In the latter part of the past century, as at present, England was engaged in war; taxes were to be levied—hence labor was depreciated to meet those demands—men were turned adrift, and women and children of five, seven, and eight years old were substituted for them in the factories. To such an extent was the cruelty carried on in these factories, that the British Parliament was obliged to pass the Factory bill, limiting thereby the time of work, and the age of the children employed. The speaker gave a very moving and forcible description of the tyranny of the cotton lords, and extensive manufacturers of the North of England. He called upon them to do something for their own protection, otherwise they would be obliged to work for the same wages as they do in Europe. Cheap importations he held to have great influence in depreciating labor in this country. He contended that if there was not cheap labor imported into the United States, that there would be one master looking for twenty men, instead of the reverse, as is now unfortunately the case. He hoped that each person present would swear this night never to wear upon his back, head or feet, any article produced from the sweat, toil and blood of the half-starved European mechanic. He would ask in conclusion, Is it not time for the workingmen to be up and doing—to begin and walk erect, like men? We'll protect home labor. We must have the manufactures which have been made in happiness and contentment, not in blood, and let the next steamer carry the news to England that the American workingmen have pledged themselves to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that they sympathize with their brother laborers, and will never again patronize the manufactures got up in such a way.

A VOICE—We have heard enough about English labor, now let us hear the American rate of labor.

THE SPEAKER, MR. GRANT—If you were a speaker on this platform, I trust were I one of the audience that I would have good sense enough to sit and listen. [Cheers.] There were then questions on the bill, the second of which he undertook to answer, viz.: "How is it that foreign products are brought into the American market?" &c. If, he said, there was not such a drain of specie from this country to pay for foreign manufactures, there would be no lack of wages.

DR. MCELHERAN took up the 3d question: "How can employment be found at remunerative wages?" He said that he was invited to answer a question, and came because he thought he was able to answer it. He found the working classes here just as he left them last year, at the period of the Preston strike. He mentioned that circumstance as being a remarkable one, because the working people of England began to dissociate themselves from all political cliques. He held that it was the fault of the people to be without employment here. When you put yourselves on a level with the pauper labor and the slave labor of England, you must put yourselves on the same level with England—which uses you in every respect as if you were nothing more than a Colony. You are idle because England takes away your work from you. You are idle because money is scarce and employers cannot give you work. You are idle because England takes away your corn to find her pauper laborers. Now, then, knowing these evils, what is the remedy to be applied.

The remedy and only proper one is, a tariff of 100 per cent. upon Englishmen. [Tremendous applause.] He would say to Irishmen, you should not be here; go westward, where you will have God for your paymaster, and not remain here to create bad feeling and dissension. It may be objected that a foreign market is necessary; but he would answer, have your Liverpools and Manchesters here, and you will be sure of a home market. *It is again said that it would injure the shipping interest. It may for a time, but home manufactures* would soon create a demand for shipping for their exportation.

English monopolies take away the gold, the corn, and the cotton from this country and leave it nothing. The cheapness they talk of is only an error; it is a sophism; they are only throwing dust in our eyes. They are ruining you here as they did in Ireland. There is a strong combination among English capitalists to break down all competition. Look at the thing in every shape and form and you will see that it is folly to argue it. Go to the Park and see the fruit of free trade. This political economy is a game, but its professors have it all their own side—the regulating of supply and demand.

He would take the liberty of giving Irishmen a bit of a scolding. They talk of putting down England, and yet they go about in their parade-grounds clothed in English cloth and wrapped in English blankets from head to foot. They ought to reflect that it is not the little woman called VICTORIA who rules England—it is rather the cotton lords and the money lords, who crush and grind the people. This is not a political question—it is a world-wide question, and as such he took a part in it. Don't ask whether a man be a Whig or a Democrat, when the all-important question of bread and where it is to come from is concerned. The Doctor then said that at a former meeting he proposed a pledge, which all, or as many as wished, might hold themselves bound by. When a show of hands was called for, two-thirds of the audience appeared in favor of it. The Doctor was received with great applause.

MR. GRANT said: We have heard a great deal about imperious rule and labor in England; he would ask is there no such imperious rule here, where men are drawing seven per cent. from the labor here? He would ask, is there no aristocracy driving labor here?

Much confusion and cries of WM. HENRY FRY. The Chairman said that the time for adjourning the meeting had arrived. [Cries of No, no.] A Mr. FRAZER then ascended the platform to address the meeting, when the lights were put out. Nothing daunted, however, by being left in the dark, he proceeded to throw light upon that subject which has engrossed the attention of the most experienced statesmen for several years—a high tariff. Some individual exclaimed "candles!" The suggestion was acted upon, and forthwith the "dips" were procured. Several persons were anxious to make a speech, Messrs. ROBERT GRANT, BENJAMIN PRICE, IRA B. DAVIS and FRAZER, who severally treated the remnant of the audience to slices of high tariff, protection, land reform, and the latter gentleman gave a challenge to Dr. MCELHERAN to a discussion on the subject of the Doctor's address. The Tabernacle, where order and decorum usually prevail, presented a scene of confusion worse confounded by the ineffectual attempt to restore order, which was entirely disturbed by the ill-timed interruption given by a few persons.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The U. S. M. steamship *Empire City*, WINDLE, Commander, arrived yesterday morning in four days and eighteen hours, from Havana. She left New-Orleans January 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., touched Havana on the morning of the 23d inst., transferred the California mails and passengers, and left for New-York the same day.

The United States Mail steamship *Falcon*, Capt. GRAY, was in the harbor of Havana when the *Empire City* left.

The United States Mail steamship *El Dorado* was also entering the port.

☞ A female writer in the *Home Journal*, in answer to the question, "What does it cost to dress a lady?" replies that $1,000 a year spent very carefully by a person who goes out much, would prove insufficient; $2,000 is nearer the average, without including furs and jewelry; and that $3,000 or $4,000 could be spent very easily when Russian sables and diamonds were brought into question.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES has just entered upon the fourth year of its publication, under circumstances in the highest degree encouraging to its Conductors. In the extent and character of its circulation,—in reputation as a prompt and reliable Newspaper, and in the degree of public favor which it has acquired by its discussions of topics of public importance, it has greatly transcended the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. It has now a regular circulation of over 30,000 copies, which is steadily and constantly increasing;—and its advertising patronage is highly gratifying and satisfactory.

The Proprietors of the TIMES feel that in appealing to the public for a continuance and an increase of the favor they have so abundantly extended to it hitherto, they can refer to the past as a guarantee for the future. *They aim first of all to make the* TIMES *as a* NEWSPAPER inferior to none in New-York City or in any part of the United States. They will spare no expense nor any labor necessary to procure for its columns the earliest, fullest and most reliable information, upon all subjects that may enlist public interest and attention. The Correspondence of the TIMES, both Foreign and Domestic, is especially copious and attractive,—enlisting in its service some of the ablest and most accomplished writers connected with the press in any part of the world. In its Congressional and Legislative reports,—its accounts of public meetings,—its record of Personal, Literary, and General Intelligence, it will not be surpassed by any journal of the day.

In its Political and Social discussions, the TIMES will adhere steadily and firmly to the course it has hitherto pursued. It neither claims to speak the sentiments, nor will it consent to follow the dictation, of any party, nor is it devoted to the interests of any sect or of any faction. It is, and will remain, independent of parties, and regardless of mere party objects,—pursuing such a course, in all respects and on all subjects, as shall seem to its Editor best calculated to promote the public welfare, and to advance the great principles of Republican Freedom and of Christian Morality, on which all social and all civil good must always depend. It will urge and advocate Education, Industry, Temperance, Economy, equal and exact Justice to all men, submission to Law, devotion to Civil Order, the Love of Liberty and of the Union, adherence to the Constitution in its letter and in its spirit, the development and strengthening of a truly American sentiment, respect for the religious, social, and personal rights of all classes, and that general culture and elevation of the public spirit on which, far more than on specific measures, the advancement of Society depends. While it claims the right to discuss every subject of public interest and importance, and to present its own views upon them all, it will exercise this right with due respect for others whose opinions may be different, and with that just regard for public sentiment essential to public usefulness. It will seek in all things to substitute Reason for Dogmatism,—appeals to judgment instead of passion,—and a reliance upon the sound patriotism, morality and common sense of the People, instead of the prejudices, the selfishness, or the vanity of individuals. It will advocate all just and salutary Reforms;—will denounce abuses wherever they may exist;—urge economy, efficiency, and an intelligent regard for the public good in every department of the public service;—resist all unjust aggression upon the rights, the institutions, and the sentiments of every section; and in all things aim to promote harmony of sentiment and unity of effort among all the friends of rational Freedom, of sound Morality and of universal Education. While there will be no deviation from the conduct of the paper hitherto in these respects, every effort will be made to give it additional strength and interest in every department.

The Editorial management of the TIMES will continue to be hereafter, as it has been heretofore, under the exclusive supervision and control of HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted in its various departments by accomplished and experienced writers.

The DAILY TIMES (Morning or Evening Edition as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States for SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome quarto sheet, is sent to subscribers for THREE DOLLARS a year. Postmasters and others who may procure TEN subscribers at this rate, may retain FIVE dollars as their commission.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing a selection from the Daily, embracing the news of the day and all articles of general interest, is sent to subscribers by mail, for TWO DOLLARS a year. THREE copies will be sent for FIVE, TEN copies for FIFTEEN, and TWENTY copies for TWENTY-FIVE Dollars, to one address.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country Newspapers that may copy this Prospectus and send a copy marked to this office, may receive the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES in exchange for one year. FOUR DOLLARS required from weekly journals for exchanges with the DAILY.

All Letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.—A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the powers and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. TRACY.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.—A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in [illegible] fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

SHIRTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY—READY-made, all sizes, with every description of Under Garments, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., can always be had at MCLAUGHLIN'S, No. 231 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, 25 per cent. below the Broadway prices. Shirts made to order.

CONSCIENTIOUS JURYMEN.—Three of the jurors who were sworn to decide in the case of the United States against Court ss. SHERMAN M. BOOTH, for aiding and abetting in the escape of the slave OTTOE, at Milwaukie, on the 11th of March, 1854, have published the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we feel ourselves bound by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty, in declaring the prisoner guilty of the above charge, and thus rendering him liable to the penalties of a most cruel and unjust law, yet, at the same time, in so doing, we do state that he performed a most noble, benevolent and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and earnestly commend him to the clemency of the Court.

☞ At a masquerade in Dublin, Lord GLERAWLY went as "A Alphabet of plate;" and we (Athenæum) have heard of another in Ireland, where one of the characters appeared as a milestone, while his friend tried to go as a haystack, but could not squeeze himself through the door.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Public Notice.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, No. 205, 207 and 217 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 1 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. CLARK went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for the purpose, and he personally superintendent of that branch of our business we have warrant it pure, and as manufactured upon its merits, we feel bound to say that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is from the worst of such fields, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. HEGEMAN, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 20 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no caution will be spared to merit the confidence and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for Mystic past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

Chemists & Druggists, No. 205, 207 & 217 Broadway.

☞ Important Notice.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. being dissolved by its own limitation, I am now the only person by the name of RUSHTON connected with the Drug business, and sole proprietor of RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, and all preparations known as RUSHTONS.

Caution.—In purchasing and ordering the above articles, be careful to see that my name is in full on each label, as there are many spurious articles in the market claiming to be genuine. FREDERICK T. RUSHTON, at the old established, No. 1 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 217 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Persons wishing to purchase trees for the Garden, Greenhouse, Shrubbery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Hoofland's German Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A known remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Prepared only by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and various affections of the lungs and throat are extremely prevalent at this season. The best and best remedy is Dr. MCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., agents.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, FRECKLES and Pimples from the face.

PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. W. KING, Broadway, Agent.

☞ Hobensack Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Secretary is authorized to receive applications, and to issue tickets for coals, tons of 2,240 lbs., and 2-3 do., and that their depot of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is open daily in the same building, where they give a week out to the Poor of the Ward, on the recommendation of the visitors. The great object of the Committee is to relieve the deserving poor, and to encourage thrift, industry and economy, while their succor and relieve actual distress, and not pauperize. Donations of fuel and clothing of any kind, stoves, &c., &c., will be thankfully received at their depot as above, &c., &c., which will be acknowledged in the public papers.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 16 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., which will be acknowledged in the public papers.

JAS. C. HOLMES, Secretary.

☞ Western Press Lottery.—This Association, organized to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, offers to a very deserving selection of Government land in the best fertile valley of Iowa, and a considerable number of the best gifts will count from this City on or before the 1st of April next. Persons desirous of emigrating to the West may secure important advantages by a connection with this enterprise. A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at Union Building, No. 108 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock, when a full statement of the business will be received, and every information furnished.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ Dr. Harris's Celebrated Spring of Yellow Dock is a strengthening tonic for invalids, and has for the last five years, at the request of numerous physicians, been constantly prescribed for Consumption, Scrofula, Liver complaint, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Cancer, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the blood, from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. CHARLES HARRIS, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway, New-York, and all druggists. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at ½ o'clock.

Feb. 1.—A. A. Greene, Jr., M. D.—Little Things.
Feb. 8.—B. S. Brown, Jr., D. D.—Work and its Instruments.
Feb. 15.—W. Adams, D. D.—The Model Mechanic.

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Social Levee.—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicksite Friends' Church will hold a Levee at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1855. Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. R. L. CUYLER, Rev. E. D. SAYTOUN, Rev. H. J. FOX and others. Tickets (twenty) Dollars will be distributed on Friday, 26 inst., and twenty dollars for sale at Scranton & Co.'s bookstore, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association Lectures.—The next lecture will be delivered at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—Popularity. Tickets to the lecture, FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at Chickering's Hall Association Place, by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Tickets 25 cents.

F. WILLIS FISHER, President.

E. W. S. COBURN, Secretary.

☞ Suspensant Invention.—The model of Traveling Bridge, to transport trains of railroad cars on piers over rivers, without other voting navigation, and without danger of accidents from the breaking of the chain, or from wind, has just been completed by the inventor, Mr. FREDERIC FIELD, and may be seen at No. 15 Laight-st. Railroad officers and engineers are invited to examine it.

☞ Geo. Peter Quackenbos, Esq.—Will lecture before the Young Men's Association of Williamsburg, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 4th-st., corner of South 2d. Subject—History and Wonders of Music. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ Improvement in Dentistry.—Dr. LEWETT, Dental, No. 11 Washington-place, (near the New-York Hotel,) invites the public to witness the success of his various improvements in the art of artificial teeth, allowed, by those who have proved them, to be unexpressed. Office hours only from 10 till 3 o'clock.

☞ Fourth Lecture in Dentistry.—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, (son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams.) Subject—What makes Slavery a subject of Moral concern. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1855.—Hitch Bridge, Jersey City.

WOODCOCK.

☞ ARA A. H.—The members of Sorrowfulness Lodge, sons of Hiram, and Tel-E., on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, in the 12th hour, in the 12th day of the month, in the 12th year of the Lodge, in the 12th month of the year, in the 12th year of the Lodge, in the 12th month of the year, in the 12th year of the Lodge, in the 12th month of the year

Lieut. Hunter's Defence.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 27.

On the day before yesterday we received through the mail, from New-York City, a manuscript copy of the following paper. Understanding that other parties received through the same channel copies of it, [illegible] we have concluded to publish it, as, [illegible] to keep in the front rank in the matter of furnishing news concerning transactions in our public offices, we should regret exceedingly to see it in any other journal in advance of its appearance in the *Star*. Lieut. HUNTER, with all his fine qualities, which make him so deservedly a public favorite, seems to us, certainly in this case, to have overleaped, at a single bound, all the rules which are employed by the unofficial world to govern officers in the command of a single ship of a squadron; thus raising a grave question of discipline, only to be settled by the fiat of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. The President of the United States, with whom rests the province of judging whether in the Lieutenant's reasons for the step he has taken, officially given, he had justifiable cause for his act of bringing his ship home without [illegible] the difficulty. By the laws of the service the punishment is death. The following is the address:

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.—Circumstances in a high degree involving the honor of our flag have occurred near the station to which I have been attached. No helping hand has been given to our [illegible] countrymen. Exposed to the wrath of a tyrant, they have been driven from Paraguay, their property has been confiscated, and the flag, [illegible] it waves as a beacon for the oppressed of every land who chose to come under its folds, has been, by orders of a petty tyrant, hauled down and trampled under foot.

I could not help our countrymen, because I was not permitted to go there with my command. I was sent away where difficulties had not occurred, although the American Consul at Buenos Ayres expressed his wonder at my absence from the difficulty, as though my inaction had been a voluntary one.

Vessels of war are abroad for the sole purpose of protecting the lives, property, and rights of our citizens. When I found that my requests to go to Paraguay were refused by the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazil squadron, when one month later he had direct and authentic information from Lieut. PAGE, of the Navy, of the actual condition of affairs in Paraguay, and the means to send me orders again at hand; when I saw that the fear of responsibility made the Commander-in-Chief yet decline sending me where a vessel of war was so much needed, I no longer hesitated, but brought back my command to the United States, rather to ingloriously rot in the mud than ingloriously sail upon the ocean.

The Commander-in-Chief supposes that in declining a positive responsibility, none exists; far from it, our country demands more of us than action, when forced upon us. It was under the same supposition that Admiral BYNG, of the British Navy, acted. Should not his fate be a warning to those who seek commands, and yet wish to shirk responsibility?

It is an easy matter to idly lie in harbor, here and there, and at the end of three years return with the praise of arduous service; and it is to such persons who demand "that the promise should be kept to the ear" that I write this statement; but the promise with me shall not be "broken to the hope," even though I were upon the instant dismissed from a profession in which I have toiled for thirty years, always sacrificing every personal consideration for the honor, the dignity, and the glory of the service. The man who could calmly refrain, in command of a vessel of war, where her use was perverted, i. e., sent where she was not needed, when great necessity existed for her elsewhere, would be happy in meeting such terms as were proposed by a Chinese commander to an English one in their recent war: "That they bore no enmity to each other, and that they might have an engagement during a whole day with much glory to both parties, and no loss of life, by dispensing with the use of shot and balls, and using blank cartridges alone."

I feel that sending batteries abroad means something more than idle parade; that it implies that they are to be sent to such points as seem in need of them, and indeed that they are *even to be used*, when the honor of the flag demands it—the commanding officer to be held in the strictest sense accountable for an unjust or useless employment of force. Simply to shrink to avoid a responsibility is contemptible in my eyes, and rather than submit to the degradation of being forced into this passive position, I would throw my commission to the dogs, and see if, in the wide world, there was no honest mode of gaining a subsistence, even to a man who is wanting wholly in the experience of human life.

Whatever the navy has of the affections of the American people, is due to those energetic and gallant men who fought in the war of 1812; a few of the old heroes yet remain; long may they live, enjoying the respect and affections of their countrymen. They never faltered in their duty to their flag; but always reflected the greatest lustre upon it. In their stead now, we have often in active, aged imbecility, and it cannot be denied, sometimes youthful imbecility—men who have grown up under the awful fear of responsibility—the aged ones have taught the younger ones to doubt even the truths of that most famous book, the Arabian Nights tales. What have we to expect from the Navy, when old fogyism is acting from its supreme height upon young fogyism?

No doubt there are those who will attribute this expression of opinion to an interested motive; it does arise from that, but not from a motive of self-interest. So near the head as I am, of the list, a retired list could not materially affect my rank; and in one or two years I would be promoted from vacancies. But it would affect materially my confidence in the efficiency of the service, and I might look then, with my brother officers, to a possible war with a respectable foreign power, without the fear of a probable disgrace, for disgraced we certainly would be, if our adversary should not be affected with that same old fogyism, which destroys, at once, the efficiency of, and pride in, a naval service.

C. G. HUNTER,
Commanding U. S. brig Bainbridge.

Refreshing Impudence.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1855.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The following resolution, passed by the body over which you have the honor to preside, has been received at this office:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State report to this House, prior to the expiration of his term of office, the full amount that he has received as fees as said Auditor, by and through the General Free Banking law of this State, embracing all his fees, of whatever kind, received by him under such law.

Without stopping to inquire into the right the House of Representatives have to make a peremptory call on any public officer for a detailed statement of his business transactions, or to report the amount of fees received, when no fees are fixed by law, but when it is a mutual arrangement between parties interested, I must most respectfully decline complying with their request, as much more important business of the State requires all my time and labor for the few days I shall remain in office. After I shall have retired to the ranks of a private citizen, it will give me pleasure to give any honorable member all the information I may possess on the subject. In the meantime, to quiet the anxiety of any friend, I will remark that I am in as comfortable a situation as any "old liner" could well be, who was badly beaten at the late election.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN P. DUNN, Auditor of State.

The Case of J. W. Lewis.

From the Boston Courier, Jan. 29.

JULIUS WARREN LEWIS, the individual who visited Mr. ENOCH TRAIN, at his residence in Dorchester, on Monday last, and attempted to extort money from him, was examined on Saturday, before Justice NATHANIEL F. SAFFORD. Mr. TRAIN's testimony was in substance as follows:

I know the respondent, Julius Warren Lewis; saw him on the 22d of January, at my house in Dorchester; I had not been out that day, nor upon the day previous; was somewhat ill when Lewis called; was in bed; the servant came up to my room and stated that a gentleman wished to see me, and brought a note, which read as follows:

"SUNDAY EVE.—Mr. Train will confer a great favor on Julius Warren Lewis by granting one more and a final interview."

I told the servant to ask the gentleman to go into my library, opposite my sleeping chamber; told him to light a fire and I would be in directly; I put on my coat and slippers and walked into the other room, where I found Lewis; he stood near the fire; was dressed the same as now; had his hat on; I said, "How do you do, Mr. Lewis," and as I sat, I told him that I was hauled up with the rheumatism; he said, "Mr. Train, when I was in this house before, I was an innocent man; but now come as an outlaw, armed with a revolver and a bowie knife, and I am here for money, and money I must have; I must leave here to-night, for there is a warrant out against me for forgery;" he stepped towards me, but without taking his hat off or showing any marks of civility customary on such occasions; I left the room, remarking, "Well, we'll see about this matter;" I found the boy in the dining-room and told him to call the [illegible] leaving the library, Mrs. Train came out of her chamber, and recognized Lewis and spoke to him; I remained in the [illegible] the person was arrested, and they said they would take hold of him; we went out of the dining-room into the hall, and found the prisoner there speaking with Mrs. Train; I stated to my men that that person had threatened me, and wanted to [illegible] to me in the chamber; I asked him if he had said so; he answered in the affirmative; I then told my men to seize him and ascertain what weapons he had about him; they found this knife upon his person; [Col. Train here exhibited a large-sized silver-mounted dirk-knife;] he made a furious resistance; after they secured the dirk, I directed them to find the revolver, whereupon the prisoner remarked that he had not the revolver, but that a friend of his, who was in a wagon a short distance from the house, had it; there was a tremendous scuffle; in the struggle they all fell over back; subsequently, Lewis tried to jump through a glass window into the parlor; I sent a girl for a clothes-line; we tied him, sent off a man for officer Capen, who soon arrived, and we delivered the prisoner into his hands; I had previously received letters from the prisoner; know his handwriting; received a letter from him the forenoon of the day upon which the attack was made.

The letters were here read. One of them was dated New-York, January 18, 1855, and was addressed to E. J. HANDISON, and contained a statement of the writer's plan of getting to Europe in one of Mr. TRAIN's ships. This letter HANDISON communicated to Mr. TRAIN, and at the same time cautioning him to beware of LEWIS. Mr. TRAIN resumed, and stated that he did not know any such person as HANDISON, but that he did know Mr. PATRICK DONOHOE of the *Pilot*, and had an interview with him in November last, concerning Mr. LEWIS, to whom he had given various sums of money to publish papers. Other witnesses testified as to the transactions in Mr. TRAIN's house on the occasion of Lewis' visit, and Mr. SAFFORD, in default of bail in the sum of $2,000, committed the defendant for trial at Dedham, on the fourth Monday of April next.

A Philadelphian Charged with Bigamy.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 20.

A man named EDWARD C. ENGLISH was arrested yesterday by the Third District police, on a charge of bigamy. From the affidavit made by his two wives, it appears that he was married to ELIZABETH MARKS, in Philadelphia, in 1837, who made him the father of seven children. In the Fall of 1853 he came to this city, leaving his wife and children in Philadelphia, and on the 15th of May last he was again married to an Irishwoman named BRIDGET MANNING, by Judge GALENNIE, and went to live at the corner of Philippa-street and Triton-walk. He was a wheelwright by trade, and as he had plenty of work he soon accumulated a little fund, with which he went on to Philadelphia for his wife and family. When they arrived, (which was in July last,) he took a house for them on Moreau-street, in the Third District—thus keeping his two wives as far apart as he could. He lived with his first wife, occasionally visiting the second, but his work failing, he was obliged to seek employment on the Levee as a laborer. Finding two establishments rather expensive, about two months since he abandoned his second wife altogether, and fondly imagined he had succeeded in escaping detection. But on Thursday last the two wives met accidentally, mutually discovered each other, and an explosion ensued, the result of which was the arrest of ENGLISH on a charge which will probably send him to the Penitentiary. He was committed to prison to await examination, in default of giving bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
MONDAY, Jan. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Small lots bring $7 for Pearls, and $6 68¾@$6 75 for Pots ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is not so active at Saturday's prices. The day's sales consist of 250 pockets Java at 13½c.; 500 bags Rio at 9½c.@10c., and 200 bags St. Domingo on private terms, per ℔.

COTTON—The market appears quiet, but firm. The want of a good supply is the chief check upon transactions. The day's sales have been very limited within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¾	8¾	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9½	9¾	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10	10½	11

FEATHERS—Sales were reported of 4,800 lbs. inferior to good Live Geese on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not quite so brisk, but with less eagerness among holders to realize, and the prevalence of a fair home and export inquiry, prices are supported, and, if anything, are tending upwards. The day's sales reach 5,400 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 12½	@ $8 18¾
Straight State	8 18¾	@ 8 31¼
Favorite State	8 31¼	@ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50	@ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25	@ 10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00	@ 11 50

Canadian is depressed and on the decline. 1,000 bbls. superfine were procured at $8 75, in bond, and $9 50@$9 62½, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is rather inactive, yet continues pretty firm. The day's sales add up 1,100 bbls. at $6 68¾@$9 12½ for mixed to favorite brands; and $9 25@$10 for fancy and extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in slack request at former rates, with only small sales of both articles.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather dull and heavy. Though there is not much here, parties cannot reconcile their views of prices. Hence, the inactivity. Rye is without any further change of importance. 2,000 bushels Jersey, &c., were reported as having been sold at $1 30, delivered, ℔ bushel. Nothing of moment has transpired in Barley. Oats are rarer and more inquired for at prices within the range of from 60c.@67c. for State and Western, ℔ bushel—indicating a firmer market. Corn is quiet and rather languid. Buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices freely. The day's sales comprise 14,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for Southern White and Yellow; and 91c. for damaged, ℔ bushel. There is nothing doing in Western mixed. All of this kind that is here, is in store and is held above the limits of purchasers.

HAY—The market is very dull and prices are drooping. Sales were reported to-day of 400 bales River at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There is less demand for last year's crop, at 29c.@32c. ℔ lb., at which rates there is a pretty fair amount offering. Shippers are doing little, and brewers have some supplies on hand, which enable them to keep partially out of the market.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in a little more request at $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are neglected.

LATHS—Eastern continue quite scarce, and, being now held at $1 87½@$2, cash and short time, ℔ thousand, are inactive.

LEAD—The market is quiet, and though the stock is not a very large one, buyers have any existing advantage. No important sales were reported to-day.

LIME—Rockland is still very sparingly offered, either here or to arrive, and though there exists some inquiry, prices remain unsettled.

MOLASSES—We have heard of no important change in the market. Sales of 150 bbls. New-Orleans transpired, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $3 50 ℔ 2,800 lb. There exists a moderate demand for Spirits do. at 48c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Rosin are without variation,—no considerable sales having been effected to-day.

OILS—Whale and Sperm rule quiet at unchanged figures; 100 baskets Olive were said to have been sold at $3 50, each. Linseed is very slowly taken, in lots, at 81c.@82c., cash, ℔ gallon. Most buyers seem to anticipate an easier feeling in prices; which leads them to purchase with caution. Lard Oil is selling in lots at 80c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays increasing animation at former prices,—sales having been made of 1,050 bbls. at $13 50 for old Mess; $12 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, and $16 for City Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are saleable and firm. Cutmeats are dull and declining,—sales were made of 180 pkgs. at 7¾c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is brisker, but otherwise unaltered. The sales embrace 450 bbls. and tcs. at 9½c.@10c.; and 500 kegs on terms not disclosed, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady, with sales in lots of only 230 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for do. Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; $14 00@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, Butter and Cheese remain as previously reported.

RICE—The market is still inactive, as, however, firm prices. The sales include only about 125 tierces fair to prime, at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were effected at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—The demand is fair, but the supply is a poor one, and the sales are light,—including 2,000 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5¼c.; and small lots of Cuba at 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of only 5,000 lbs. prime at 12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is still heavier and cheaper,—sales having transpired of 650 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison, at 33c.@34c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The transactions and changes in this line to-day were not very important. For Liverpool, we heard of engagements of only 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 9d.@2s.; and small lots of other articles at old rates. For London, the shipments embraced but 50 bales Hops at 1d. ℔ lb.; 100 boxes Tobacco at 3s.; 50 tons measurement goods at 25s., and some provisions at Saturday's quotations. For other ports, the engagements were quite limited, and exhibited no change of interest in rates.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. O. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos. 290 and 292 Greenwich-st., has in store and offers [illegible] All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property, situated near the North Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 120 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Herring, deed dated the 28 day of May, 1840, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 129 of deeds, page 108; Eleanor Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 29, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 130 of deeds, page 523, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hasbold, deed dated 29th April, 1846, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 8th January, 1846; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 25th December, 1846; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 18, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hasbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.—TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Seven Per Cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1875, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$5,000 City of Memphis Six Per Cent. Bonds, due 1880, interest payable in Philadelphia, Jan. and July.

$4,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1863, interest payable 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York, $1,000 each.

30 shares Bull's Head Bank Stock, $25 each.

10 shares Washington Insurance Company Stock, $50 each.

20 shares Citizens Bank Stock, $25 each.

6 shares Northern Indiana Railroad Stock, $100 each.

$1,000 Bonds of Portland Township, (Sandusky City,) Ohio, convertible into the stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in New-York.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner William-st.—TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000	seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1875, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 in New-York	$1,000 each
$5,000	seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York	$1,000 each
$5,000	City of Memphis six per cent. Bonds, due 1880, interest payable in Philadelphia January and July.	
$4,000	First Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1863, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York	$1,000 each
30 shares	Bull's Head Bank Stock	$25 each
10 shares	Washington Insurance Company Stock	$50 each
20 shares	Citizens' Bank Stock	$25 each
6 shares	Northern Indiana Railroad Stock	$100 each
$1,000	Bond of Portland Township, (Sandusky City,) Ohio, convertible into the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, interest payable Jan 1 and July 1, in New-York.	

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PLATED-WARE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 30 Beekman-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges and lounge beds, rosewood and mahogany centre, side, and card tables; mahogany, black walnut, and oak extension tables; black walnut tea and dining tables; mahogany and oak etageres, black walnut and mahogany corner stands, fancy tables, mahogany rockers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, engravings, bookcases and secretaries, cottage bedsteads, hook-racks, curtains and cornices, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands do., mahogany spring-seat chairs, cane chairs and piano-stools; plated castors, do forks and spoons, oil paintings, &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ and 7 octave, of brilliant tone and finish; all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 30, and WEDNESDAY, 31st, at 7½ o'clock each Evening, at our galleries, formerly occupied by the old Dusseldorf Collection, No. 548 Broadway. Superb sale of first-class Oil Paintings, consisting of about 200 pictures, nearly all in rich frames, some of which are by the following celebrated artists: Louis Lang, Ranney, Post, Gifford, Paul Potter, Tenniers, Ehrninger, Doughty, Berghem, Zant Wilson, Van Ostade, Herring, Jaspers, Watteau, Metzger. A large assortment of valuable paintings on copper, by the most celebrated artists; also, on glass. Also, by Ermels, Hoberna, Vandervelde, John Booth, Del Sarto, DeVenici, and others. Also, a large lot of Engravings, with water colors, &c. Sale without reserve, and can be examined two days before the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at corner of Broadway and Walker, the entire stock of custom made furs and sleigh robes, manufactured expressly for Broadway sales by Mr. J. Herzog, and will positively be sold without reserve. Every lot will be warranted as represented. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Consisting of real sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, ermine, chinchilla, mountain marten, &c., together with sleigh robes, gloves, foot muffs and other fancy furs. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the goods previous to sale, and they can rest assured that every lot will be sold, as the store must be vacated Feb. 1.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—GREAT CONTINUATION SALE from Monday 29th to TUESDAY 30th.—In consequence of the immense variety of goods, we are obliged to occupy two entire days to complete the sale of *this, the largest, without doubt, and most valuable importation* of diamond jewelry and gold watches ever sold at auction in this City. The sale will be continued by catalogue, and the diamonds and watches are sufficient to attract universal attention. The sale commences each day at 10½ o'clock, at our store No. 30 Broad-st., and is peremptory.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$21,000 OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT SUBSCRIPTION BONDS—Redeemable 1883, interest Coupon payable 1st May and November, will be sold on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12½ o'clock, A. M., being for account of the late Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.

J. B. VARNUM,
EDW. WHITEHOUSE,
A. BOODY. } Trustees.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction by order of mortgagee and others, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st., 2 doors from Fulton, a large and handsome assortment of household furniture of every variety, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. For particulars see catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
No. 37 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

W. A. CARTER will sell THIS DAY, Sewing Machine, maccaroni, buckwheat, teas, sugar, chocolate, coffee, champagne, brandy, Jamaica rum, whisky, gin, wines, two casks French white wine, cordials, prunes, currants, cigars, candles, soap, chisels, knives and forks, saws, shovels. Also, one of Avery's Sewing Machines, on account of a former purchaser.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 desirable building lots, 4 of the same being on 6th-av., including the southwest corner of 105th-st., and 12 lots on 125th-st., 100 feet east of 11th-av. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY—Will continue the sale of a dealer's stock. Also, white granite and common earthen ware; pressed and cut glass; French, china and silver-plated ware, at No. 107 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Jan. 30, 1855.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at the Salesrooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, sale of men's hats, consisting of felt, beaver, plush and Panama hats, of different styles. Also, a small invoice of furs. To be sold without reserve.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution I will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at store No. 145 Canal-st., a large assortment of gentlemen's clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, &c., &c.

WM. B. JONES, Constable.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of mortgage to me delivered with power, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of EDMON MASON, which he had on the 26th day of September, 1854, of, in, and to the steamboat or vessel called the C. P. SMITH, with all the boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened in this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of violations of ordinances within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. [illegible]

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221 35th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water from attic to basement; large windows; [illegible] Price moderate. If sold, $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 48 West 35th-st., or W. B. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 45 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; is three-story, brick, built in the most thorough and careful manner, and by days' work. House is 25 by 45 feet; three rooms deep in basement, first and second stories, with laundry, bath-room, and two large cisterns. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Terms—Half cash, half on bond and mortgage. This is a corner house and in one of the most healthy locations in the city. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 12 M., or 2 to 5 o'clock, A. M., or to

ALFRED EDWARDS, Executor, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Lot 25 by 98¾ feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price, $8,000. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to F. S. MINER, No. 229 Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house No. 58 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c.; located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price—only $2,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 3 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 195 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st. Price $6,000; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 5½ acres, with a front of about 550 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOB MAGIE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the heights, above and immediately adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, that desirable brick dwelling-house, No. 62 Remsen-st., with stable in the rear in good order. House 27 by 50 feet; lot 27 by 150 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of

J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A 2-story and cellar frame house with extension, all filled in with brick, marble mantels, grates, cornice and centre pieces, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Lot 20x125 feet, situated in the most flourishing part of the city of Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap, and but a small amount of money required. Also a cottage house and two lots. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$3,600.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On Ad[illegible]-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The house is a three[illegible] frame, with high brick basement, built in modern style [illegible] rooms deep on parlor floor and well finished; $1,6[illegible] remain on mortgage. Apply to A. P., southeast corn[illegible] 3d-av. and 18th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—In parcels of eight and sixteen lots, cottage sites, on Pacific, Dean and Schuyler-sts., on easy terms. The land is well adapted for building, and is near the Fulton-av. Railroad at Bedford on a good grade. Apply to ROBERT SARJEANT,
No. 7 Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different than representations. Address Box No. 3,612, New-York City Post-Office.

TO EXCHANGE—Two well built four story houses and shop on 36th-st., near 8th-av., for a farm within 100 miles of this City. Apply to A. J. BERRIAN, No. 37 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick store corner of Furman and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry, suitable for a family grocery, hotel, or ship chandlery store. Possession given immediately. Also, those twelve small but very desirable brick houses on Furman-st., next adjoining the above, will be completed 1st February next. Inquire of

J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 500 Grand-st., consisting of three floors over the store, and dining room and kitchen in the basement, with under cellar, &c. *For further particulars, inquire in the store in* the same building. N. B.—Arrangements can be made to take the greater part of the rent in Board. Possession can be had on the 1st of February.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 69 Irving-place, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Possession on or about the 10th February. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Part of the furniture, oilcloths, carpets, &c., will be sold on fair terms. Apply to GARDNER, GREENE & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., or to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 16th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—And possession at once, the beautiful full-sized three story and stone basement brick house, No. 216 Adams-st., Brooklyn, three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements, large garden full of flowering plants and grape vines, suitable for a wholesale merchant or importer and a large family. To a good tenant it will be let low for a term of years. Inquire in the basement.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A good two-story house, situated in the central part of the City. The rent is $450, and the lease can be had, which has two years to run from the 1st of May next. Possession given Feb 1. The house is well furnished—gas fixtures, &c. Address W., Box No. 3,108.

PREMISES TO LET.—The following desirable business premises are to let, on the most reasonable terms:

Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st.—First, third, fourth and fifth stories. Rooms 27 by 54, lighted on all sides. Possession given in ten days.

No. 84 Beekman-st.—Second, third, fourth and fifth stories, 50 by 100 feet, well lighted on all sides. Possession immediate, with steam power.

No. 80 Beekman-st.—Second, third and fourth stories. Also, basement suitable for a store, with each doors, iron safe in the wall, under cellar, &c. Possession immediately.

SIX STORES and basements in the iron building on Franklin-square, being Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st. Stores different widths, 24 feet and 20 feet; and from 70 to 80 feet in depth. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 84 Beekman-st.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—Four new three-story brick houses, situated on Broadway, near 84th-st., with Croton water. They can be had on five years' lease for $300 per annum; and are the cheapest rents in this City. The location is very pleasant and healthy. None need apply but respectable and reliable tenants. HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. M. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 30th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A small family, occupying a third-story house, with gas, Croton water, and bath-room. Would let the upper part, with basement. On 38th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to Mr. FENN, at the store of Bowen & McNamee, No. 112 Broadway. Would be let from the 1st of February for fifteen months.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house is plainly but well furnished; has all the modern improvements, and is in excellent order. To a good tenant the price will be low. Apply to E. R. DILLINGHAM, No. 45 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 3 Nassau-st., or No. 40 3d-av.

ROOM TO LET.—Preparatory to removing into their new premises, the undersigned will let the large and well-lighted room now occupied by them on the second floor of No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar. Possession given on 1st February. HAWES & McKILLOP.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—On Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. Best location in the City for business. Possession given immediately. Apply in the bookstore No. 534 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—In the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Canal, fronting on Walker and Elm, well lighted and at low rates. Apply to J. GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Single rooms, each with a good window and grate. The halls are lighted with gas and kept in good order. Water convenient. Rent from $5 to $20 per month. Inquire of G. W. TUTTLE, in the store underneath No. 345 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—*Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.* Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS TO LET—Of stores Nos. 28 and 29 Vesey-st.; very desirable lofts, suitable for lace goods jobbers or any business requiring superior light and location. Apply to D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 69 Cedar-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 12 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

SADIRONS, EXTRA NO. 1—Very smoothly ground, for sale by the manufacturers, NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, No. 145 North 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured on all premiums on the policies issued by the Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, which has remained in the Bank undrawn for the space of six months from the 1st to the 18th of August last, payable on and after the 18th of February. All interest not drawn by the 1st of March will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest the same as a deposit made in the usual way, from the 1st of February.

INTEREST—Six months interest, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, will be allowed on deposits of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, made between the 1st and 18th of February, and remaining in Bank undrawn for six months. By order of the Board.

JAN. 26, 1855. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1853, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1852.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 12 William-st. E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, upon the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on and after the 5th February next ensuing, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Stockholders residing in Philadelphia and vicinity will receive their dividends at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from and after the 27th inst. until the 7th February next.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 22, 1855. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 5th February. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 29th inst. By order.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

S. RYDER, President.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable at their office No. 3 Wall-st., on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th of January to Feb. 1.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Jan. 26, 1855.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The Interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE,

JAN. 23, 1855. Assistant Treasurer.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.—*The Coupons for interest* due 1st Feb. prox. on Bonds of the city of Peoria, Ill., will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following described Bonds:

$10,000 CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

$10,000 COUNTY OF SCOTT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

The above Bonds are payable in 1865, were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and are guaranteed by the Company, being the only liability as yet created by said Company, besides the stock thus subscribed for is pledged as additional security for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds. Full particulars, including some statistics of the City and County, can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—The transfer books of said Company at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, which were closed the 27th, by previous notice, will remain closed until the 15th of February next, preparatory to the opening of a stock registry in New-York. Stockholders desirous of having their stock registered at the New-York Agency can have the same done at any time between the 15th of February and the 15th of March next, on application to the transfer clerk at the American Exchange Bank. Applications after the 15th of March must be made to the Secretary of the Company at Chicago, accompanied by certificates representing the number of shares to be placed on the New-York register.—Jan. 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing to the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 13 Broadway, room No. 5, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid *at their office, No. 60 4th-av., on the 1st of February next.* By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN SLECK & READ, No. 22 Wall-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first class productive real estate, situated in the lower part of this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandize to Great Britain; also on merchandize warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—causes of unhappy and infelicitous and infertile ones—[illegible] Important hints to those contemplating matrimony [illegible] Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX on any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box, No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 2 until 5 P. M.

Office removed from No. 55 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. MR. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: [illegible] Sole Agent for New-York, Office No. 100 Wall-st. [illegible]

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries on reproduction. [illegible] Sold at No. 226 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 65 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—Is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. [illegible] $1 only. [illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those who have contracted certain diseases [illegible] Call any hour at No. 20 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.—Those who have diseases of any kind are invited to call at the New-York Indian Medical Institute, No. 1 Franklin-square, at the junction of Pearl, Cherry and Frankfort-sts., N. Y., and get cured by Dr. R. OSTRANDER, [illegible] to which the human system is subject.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MANSELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—362 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 365 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 162 Chambers-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

my29, 6m-lawtyTu

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

11,40-lawtyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Banker.

au29, 6m-lawtyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1855.—The WEEDSPORT BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 313 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 18th of January, [illegible] interest from the 1st of January. The Bank will receive interest [illegible] at 6 per cent per annum on sums of $1,000 [illegible] By order. ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1854.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A gray Morgan Horse, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, has been in family use for two years past; can trot a mile in from three to four minutes. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 26 Avenue D.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 297,170 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,689,224 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,111,072 75
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,488,415 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 78,157 00
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of January, 1855. JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis W. Edmonds, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average Amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 51,775 00
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of January, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. B. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. [illegible] Nassau to No. 120 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to [illegible] a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of [illegible] a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's [illegible], having removed to [illegible] Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS, [illegible] with all the various [illegible] made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route. Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... [illegible] P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton ([illegible] miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers, and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not [illegible] Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M. [illegible] Train, from west side of the River, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—[illegible] P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. [illegible] Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M. Night Express Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 30, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 6 and 6:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington 5:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 9:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:30; leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or [illegible], Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	F. W. Meyer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arthur,
C. E. Milnor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Slimmon,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	J. E. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Theo. McNamee.
L. P. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. [illegible] Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. I. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 6th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 29 William-st., and No. [illegible] Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz: 6 octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. 6½, $170 to $200; do. [illegible] octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $400, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $120, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, have just received a fresh supply of superior improved scale and action Pianos, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, which surpass any they have before offered. Buying for cash, we are able to sell at extremely low prices. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to let at reduced rates. Newly-improved model Melodions, with six octaves, for sale or to let. Monthly payments taken for part of the amount.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $300 7-octave rosewood piano can be had for $[illegible]. Superior tone and finish, by good makers; warranted perfect in all respects; not three months in use; and has modern improvements. Parties have to leave the City. It can be seen Jan. 29 and 30, at No. 24 Vesey-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., corner 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and [illegible] o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the second term at WILSON'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, opposite the Athenæum. Hours for ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, and for gentlemen on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do. $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, [illegible]
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, ([illegible] tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co. will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 7.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, Passengers for the South pursued by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 172 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 29, 1854.

INSTRUCTION.

TERMS REDUCED ONE HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., N. Y. Ladies' writing class at 10½ o'clock, A. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Gentlemen's classes, at 9 A. M., and 3, 5, 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms, $5 for 10, or $10 for 20 lessons, including stationery. Payable at the commencement. Private instruction, $10 for 10, or $25 for 20 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor.
BOOK-KEEPING—Terms reduced this week. Reduced from $25 to $12 50 per quarter of three months. Books and stationery, $1 50. Arithmetic in proportion. Terms, payable in advance.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 15 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1855.

PUPILS WANTED.—A lady, recently arrived from Europe, pupil of Garcia, Pasta, and Crivelli, wishes to give lessons either in Italian singing or the French and Spanish languages; speaks English, and brings the most unexceptionable references. Apply at her residence, No. 120 9th-st., or to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 59 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.—Family Boarding and Day School, corner of Bloomfield and 1st-sts., Hoboken, N. J. ED. FELDNER, Principal. A new quarter will begin on the 5th of February. Circulars can be obtained at Westermann's No. 290 Broadway, New-York, and of the Principal.

$5 BOOK-KEEPING FOR MERCHANTS, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, corner Houston-st., will receive $5 pupils this day and evening for special class or private lessons, and give a full double entry course. The $5 lessons have become so popular that business men come from a distance to take them.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO!—The Banjo taught by a new, easy and improved method, in six lessons. Terms $5 in advance. Pupils by our method learn with the greatest facility. Lessons given every evening. Professors S. B. & H. P. JACOBS, No. 497 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded thorough, systematical and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. [illegible] Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. [illegible] Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. N. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.
The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.
P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.
For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of G. W. & D. HAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm is authorized to liquidate the debts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.
G. W. HAFF will continue the business at the store No. [illegible] Grand-st., and DAVID HAFF that of the store No. [illegible] Division-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that EDWIN H. WATKINS and ALFRED T. WATKINS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, including produce, oils and naval stores, under the title of WATKINS & CO., No. 28 Burling-slip, corner of Front-st., New-York.
EDWIN H. WATKINS.
ALFRED T. WATKINS.
JAN. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.
G. T. WILLARD.
C. K. WOOD.
[illegible] INGALLS.
[illegible]
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. U. BRAUTIGAM having been admitted on the 1st inst. as a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.
WHITE & SHEFFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business [illegible] Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. [illegible] Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE [illegible] SQUARE, in the [illegible] Ward of said City. [illegible] We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice [illegible] and all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons [illegible] present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Second—[illegible] at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, [illegible] o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January [illegible].
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1855, [illegible] and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE not already opened, from [illegible]-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Second—[illegible]
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of [illegible]-st., and the centre line of the block between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts., [illegible] the line of high-water mark.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, Administrators.
ja30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 3 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.
s5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.
s12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.
j8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. [illegible] Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, Administrators.
au29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA I. KING, Executors.
j9-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUSER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
JOHN MAHER, Administrator.
ja30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1854.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.
n7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.
JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.
o21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor.
au29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Rivington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.
JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.
ja25-law6mTu*

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade [illegible]
JAMES S. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered to [illegible] Cumberland [illegible] JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $[illegible], screened and delivered from my yards, [illegible] No. [illegible] Duane-st. [illegible]
PETER QUINTON.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A [illegible] — Swindling Colored Water [illegible] Wines and Brandy.

Yesterday morning two intelligent young Germans, named Auerbach, and Jas. O. Levbrich, appeared before Justice Brennan and preferred a charge against Frank Robles and Nicholas W[illegible], who are charged with swindling complainants out of $1,600 in cash. From the affidavits made by the complainants, it appears they had purchased the stock and fixtures of a grocery store corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, from the defendants, for the sum of one thousand dollars. Before closing the bargain the purchasers were shown all the stock, among which were several hundred black bottles lying on the dusty shelves, labeled "Old Brandy," "Sherry," "Port," and also tierces and casks purporting to contain large quantities of various kinds of imported liquors. These bottles were represented by the proprietors to be filled with choice wines, &c., as per label, and were valued at ten shillings each by wholesale. The Messrs. Levbrich placed the utmost confidence in the representations made, and without inspecting the stock made the purchase. They now bring a criminal action against the parties, and swear that all the "black bottles" were filled with colored water, instead of wines and brandies as represented. The same fraud was practiced with other portions of the stock. A warrant was issued by the magistrate, and an officer dispatched to arrest the offenders.

A Sleighing Party Attacked by Ruffians.

Yesterday morning two men, named Patrick Hardy and Dennis Cavanagh, were arrested by the Twelfth and Twenty-second Ward Police, charged with attacking a party of ladies and gentlemen who were sleighing on Saturday evening. On that evening two gentlemen, Messrs. Alexander Hanon and Andrew Rome, accompanied three young ladies on a trip to Manhattanville, employing one of the regular sleighs belonging to the stage line. When they arrived at their destination they were disappointed by finding that the last conveyance had departed, and there was no other alternative but to walk to Harlem. The party started, but upon reaching One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street between the Eighth and Ninth-avenues, they were attacked by two ruffians, who followed them down the highway. The men were knocked down and one of them robbed of a valuable buffalo robe. The women screamed, and before assistance could reach them the villains had fled. Hanon was brought before Judge Brennan and committed for a further hearing. Cavanagh was brought before Justice Connolly at the Yorkville Police Court, but was discharged.

Work for the Poor — Another Proposition.

A petition is now in circulation in this City for presentation to the Common Council, soliciting of that body an appropriation of $500,000, "to be raised by a 20 years' 6 per cent. stock, and by consent of the Legislature, to be invested in a boot, shoe and leather manufacturing company, under the general manufacturing law of the State of New-York, to be located in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, at East New-York and Woodhaven, in different departments, and such other points as the directors and trustees shall from time to time deem for the interests of the Company. Conditional that individuals or other cities, towns and villages, shall be allowed to subscribe three times the above sum, making a capital of $2,000,000, or whatever amount may be subscribed less than said limits on the part of individuals or other parties. Conditioned further, that it shall be the duty of said Company to manufacture yearly not less than 800,000 pairs of course and thick brogans, so long as they can be sold at remunerative prices, by way of Winter as well as Summer employment of a kind of labor more suitable than any other."

The petitioners say that the establishment of such a Company on such a plan will give remunerating and permanent employment to thousands of our suffering poor, and do much to banish from our midst pauperism and the evils flowing therefrom.

Falling of the Old City Hall Wall — One Man Killed and Three Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, while the laborers were engaged in tearing down the Old City Hall, one of the east-end walls fell with a tremendous crash. One of the workmen, named Jeremiah Gallivan, was buried beneath the mass of ruins and instantly killed. After digging for nearly an hour his mangled body was recovered, and, by order of Coroner O'Donnell, was conveyed to the residence of his family, No. 21 Orange-street, where an inquest will be held to-day. The Police of the Sixth Ward, under command of Captain Dowling, were immediately on the ground, and rendered every assistance in their power to help the suffering. Another laborer, named Michael Sheehan, and two others, whose names were not ascertained, received severe injuries, and were conveyed to their residences. Considerable excitement prevailed around the Park, and hundreds flocked to the spot to witness the active exertions of the Police and laborers who were extricating the dead and wounded.

The African Slave-Trade.

The examination into the case of Capt. Craft, alias Joseph Fellows, (arrested on Saturday last on the charge of fitting out the clipper schooner [illegible] in September, 1853, for the slave-trade on the coast of Africa,) was to have been commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Morton. Counsel and witnesses for the defence were in readiness. Owing to the absence, however, of a material witness for the Government, the examination was postponed till 2 o'clock P. M., to-day. Meanwhile, it being apparent from the informal evidence adduced that the question involved is mainly the fact as to the identity of the accused, Mr. McKeon, United States District Attorney, consented to admit bail in the sum of $5,000. The requisite sureties being given, the prisoner was discharged.

City Mortality.

The total number of deaths in this City during the past week, was 487, viz.: 79 men, 86 women, 131 boys, and 191 girls — being a decrease of 20 on the mortality of the previous week. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 102; generative organs, 6; heart and blood vessels, 15; lungs, throat, &c., 144; old age, 4; skin, &c., eruptive fevers, 47; stillborn and premature births, 33; stomach, bowels and digestive organs, 61; uncertain seat and general fevers, 32; urinary organs, 1; unknown, 1. Of the whole number, 305 were natives of the United States, 75 of Ireland, 34 of Germany, 9 of England, and the balance of different European countries.

The Massachusetts.

Deputy Marshals De Angelis and Horton, yesterday afternoon, under instructions from the United States District Attorney, commenced the removal of the cargo of the Massachusetts. A large quantity of the lighter freight was taken out, comprising mainly detached portions of light wagons, carts, &c. In the hold was found a store of anthracite coal, [illegible] forty tons, which will be taken out to-day. The search thus far gives very little indication of the presence of filibustering material.

Ball at [illegible] Hall.

The Thirteenth Annual Ball of Fulton Hose Engine Company, No. 21, [illegible] at Niblo's. This Company is one of [illegible] belonging to our Fire Department, composed of members who are fearless in time of need.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The Reserved Corps of Police, who were employed on Sunday last in ferreting out the places where liquor was sold that day in violation of law, reported yesterday the following number of shops and stores where liquor was sold on Sunday, January 28:

1st Ward, 22; 2d Ward, 20; 3d Ward, 14; 4th Ward, 40; 5th Ward, 9; 6th Ward, 27; 7th Ward, 20; 8th Ward, 16; 9th Ward, 3; 10th Ward, 9; 11th Ward, 13; 12th Ward, 20; 13th Ward, 4; 14th Ward, 5; 15th Ward, 4; 16th Ward, 8; 17th Ward, 16; 18th Ward, 14; 19th Ward, 1; 20th Ward, 1; 21st Ward, 14; 22d Ward, 11. Total, 301.

This number, large as it may appear, is a considerable decrease from that of the previous Sunday. In the Fourth Ward, however, the number of shops open on Sunday exceeded that of the previous week.

John Kerrigan was yesterday brought up before the Mayor and fined for driving a spring cart without a number; while Mr. Owen McCarren paid into the City Treasury $3 for driving a dirt-cart without a license, and exposing a public number thereon. The parties received in return for their money an advice to conform to the ordinance in future. A number of hack drivers were also complained of by the police for keeping their hacks at the foot of Cortlandt-street on Sunday morning, waiting for passengers contrary to law. Their cases will be attended to to-day.

Mayor's Black Book.

Yesterday this record was unusually spicy. These are the complaints entered:

That the junk-shop No. 101 Gold-street projects out into the street six or eight feet, obstructing the view very much.

That an old telegraph post stump, not more than ten inches high, stands in the middle of the sidewalk, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, and that it is exceedingly dangerous to pedestrians.

That the houses Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Desbrosses-street, are a complete nuisance. The tenants expose themselves in the privies, which are on the tops of the houses; and they are also in the habit of throwing filth and garbage of every description into the street, rendering it very dirty.

That James B. Herold kept his liquor-store open on Sunday, and sold the husband of complainant liquor, making him drunk through the day and part of the night.

That the ash-carts have not removed the ashes from before No. 88 Madison-street and that vicinity.

That Peter Lynch, No. 41 Vesey-street, encumbers the thoroughfare with carts and wagons.

That a large number of bad boys congregate in front of No. 285 Madison-street, playing ball, throwing stones and committing all manner of depredations on the property of the complainant, Charles W. Mack.

That J. H. Heist, corner of Oliver and Cherry-streets, kept his liquor store open on Sunday last; and that Denman's Hotel, No. 60 Vandam-street, furnished liquors to their customers by an entrance through the dwelling-house.

Joseph Drischle, of No. 62 Greenwich-street, says that he borrowed $25 on a trunk of clothing from Edw. Ross, No. 206 Centre-street, on the 10th of September last, and that the said Ross charged him $6 50 for four months' interest, and fifty cents for storage, which complainant refuses to pay, and prays relief from the Mayor, &c.

Francis Holtzer complains that Edward Ross, of Centre-street, charged him $14 46 for a loan of $40 for six months, and that said Ross is not a licensed pawnbroker.

A. E. [illegible] complains that the pathways and sidewalks of Washington-square are never cleared from snow or ice or other incumbrances.

Charles Miller complains of excess of charges in opening streets, &c., and hopes the Mayor will have that particular department better and more judiciously conducted.

The Empire City Bank Case — Motion for a Receiver Granted.

SUPREME COURT — Jan. 29.

DECISION BY HON. JUDGE ROOSEVELT.

In the Matter of the Empire City Bank. — By the 8th article of the present Constitution of the State, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1847, it was provided, among other things — and the provision shows the prevailing grievance of the times — that the stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank-notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, should be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares of stock for all its debts and liabilities; and that no suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank-notes of any description, should thereafter, directly or indirectly, be sanctioned by law. On the 5th of April, 1849, — to give full effect to the constitutional injunction, and to enforce the responsibility thus declared, and "to provide (as expressed in the title) for the prompt payment of demands against such corporations and associations," — the Legislature passed an act under which the present proceeding has been instituted.

The existing officers, chosen only a month or two ago, know but little of its affairs. The President, indeed, from his own declaration, may almost be literally said to know nothing. Both, however, notwithstanding their short and limited acquaintance with the institution, appear, from the lists before me, to have participated in its "accommodations" to the extent of a few thousands. But the late cashier, who, it is said, knew the institution well, and had also a share of its favors, although summoned, has not attended, to shed light on the more cloudy, if not more obscure portions of its history. *He has not deemed it necessary — perhaps not easy — even to defend himself, and that against a charge,* among other misfeasances appearing on the face of the books, of having permitted one Director to loan or appropriate to himself more than half the capital, and two or three others a large portion of the residue. Enough, however, appears notwithstanding the much to be regretted absence of the late Cashier, to enable the Court, as it seems to me, very promptly, to determine that the Bank is "not clearly solvent." First, (and that is a leading indication,) it has suspended payment. Second, before the suspension so unavailable were its assets, and so pressing the demands upon them, that, although authorized itself only to loan at 7 per cent. per annum, it was borrowing frequently and in large amounts, in the aggregate more than $70,000, at the rate, in some instances, of 5 per cent. per month. Third, although a banking institution and bound to the most exact punctuality, it refused to pay its undisputed debts for ten, and even for twenty days and upwards after demand. Fourth, it suffered judgments against it to be recovered, and executions upon them to be issued, and to remain, and to be returned, unsatisfied, either in whole or in part. Fifth, it allowed an injunction against its business to be issued, and when that, on a compromise with the creditor, was withdrawn or dissolved, or supposed to be, immediately executed (without security) to three individuals, two of them, if not all, debtors to the institution, and selected by directors occupying the same position an absolute assignment of all its property and effects, to the nominal amount of nearly half a million, to pay its creditors.

My duty, it seems to me, whether disagreeable or otherwise, is perfectly clear — to declare this bank, in the sense of the statute of 1849, insolvent, and to appoint a receiver of its property and effects. The United States Trust Company, and several highly respectable individuals, have been nominated to discharge the trust. As no more personal obligation can be equal to the mortgages and public stocks to the amount of $1,000,000 pledged as security by the Trust Company, and as that institution has been created by law among other objects for the express purpose of meeting such requirements, I can feel no hesitation in making a selection between the nominees.

The law in requiring, as it does, proper "security" from a receiver in these cases, assumes that although directed he may not do his duty, and it is only in such a contingency that security is of any importance. And it dispenses with this pre-requisite, in the case of the appointment of the Trust Company, only because "its whole capital stock, property and effects, are by law made absolutely liable for such deposits, in preference" to all other liabilities. A like order must, therefore, be entered in this case (to be drawn up and submitted for settlement) as in that of the Knickerbocker and Suffolk Banks.

Parker Vein Coal Company.

SUPREME COURT — Jan. 29.

OPINION OF JUDGE MITCHELL.

Mitchell J. — The complainants show that they own stock in the Parker Vein Coal Company, and have sold shares of it held by them, and bought other shares, and that the Company refuses to allow them to transfer the shares on the books of the Company. The complainants applied at Special Term for a mandamus to compel the Company to allow the transfer in both cases. The motion was denied and they appeal. It is said that the action will be only a sort of suicide, as the shareholders would be suing themselves. The fact that the applicants own other stocks cannot be a foundation for giving them a remedy refused to all other parties whose stock the Company will not transfer. If, as suggested, the Company is insolvent, the applicants will be better off in a suit where they recover damages and hold the judgment as creditors, than if they compelled a transfer of the stock, and so were to be postponed to all creditors. If the company is solvent, the damages they will recover will be a full compensation for all the injury which they sustain by loss of the stock. There is also another difficulty in this application. The mandamus partakes of the character of a public writ; one in which the people are in some ways interested; and it has never been allowed, except for the purpose of controlling those who own a public duty, to the interest which it [illegible]. This company is incorporated in Maryland, and although it has an office here, [illegible] be sued on its contracts and obligations to individuals or [illegible] but it does not owe allegiance or public duties to this State, or according to the laws of this State, but to the State of Maryland, and is governed by the laws of that State. If it violates the charter, the remedy should be in Maryland and not here. On our courts its charter could not be taken here; and while it does not violate any law of our State, the State should not interfere with it. The order appealed from is affirmed with costs.

Judge Morris dissented, holding that the order of Special Term should be affirmed, and mandamus granted, with costs.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills. — New-York, Jan. 21, 1855. — I have submitted to chemical analysis some of Professor Holloway's pills, and find them to be purely vegetable. I consider them wonderfully efficient in liver and stomach complaints and in cases of general debility, or when the nervous system is deranged. Many physicians in the United States recommend them to their patients when other means fail.

(Signed,) JAMES BRYAN,
Late of Rochester, N. Y., Analytical Chemist.

Sold by all druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

An Opportunity Seldom Met With. — In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Thomas & James, and to close up their business, the large stock of dry goods now in the store corner of Canal and Mercer-streets will be sold off without any regard to cost, as they must positively be sold to close the concern. Housekeepers should not let this opportunity slip, as the stock comprises a great variety and will be sold probably at one quarter its value.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills — Have the greatest sale of any medicine in the world! Are peculiarly adapted to the constitution of females and children of all ages, being a powerful purifier of the blood, invigorating the constitution, and correcting all disorders of the liver and stomach, being the finest medicine in the Universe. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology. — The members of Mr. Fowler's Class in Phrenology, will meet at his rooms on Wednesday and Friday evenings. There being a few vacant seats, ladies and gentlemen desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge of this interesting and useful science will be admitted. For terms, &c., apply to

Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

The Benefit Concert for the Poor.

The Concert for the benefit of the Poor came off last evening at the Odeon in Fifth-street, and was decidedly a successful and brilliant affair. The audience, numbering about one thousand persons, was composed of the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of the city.

About one hundred persons took part in the concert, viz.: Miss A. Spinola, Mrs. Poole, Miss Paine, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Andrews, Mr. Henri Appy, violinist; Mr. H. Toulin, Mr. Z. M. Clark, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. J. C. Morton, the Harmonic Society, the Beethoven Society, and members of the Apollonian Society. The pieces were well rendered, and several of the performers, Miss Spinola, Mrs. Poole, Miss Paine, Mr. Appy and others were encored.

During the intermission Mr. G. W. Bulkley, Secretary of the Relief Department, came forward and in a neat manner thanked those who had so generously contributed by their musical talents to so excellent and laudable an entertainment. The Williamsburg Harmonic Society have volunteered their services for another concert, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the poor, and a grand ball for the same purpose is also on the tapis.

Brooklyn Police Captains.

In the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the following Captains and Assistant Captains of Police were elected:

Fifth District — *Captain,* Henry Guischard; *Assistant Captains,* John D. Hunt, Peter Bennett.

Sixth District — *Captain,* N. H. Dibble; *Assistant Captains,* Henry Boyce, Robert Orr.

Seventh District — *Captain,* John Stilwell; *Assistant Captains,* George W. Bruce, James J. King.

First District — *Assistant Captains,* James Brown, George Latham.

Third District — William Shaw, Jacob Stigers.

Fourth District — Christopher Wright, William Stewart.

The Captains in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, were elected at the November election. The other Districts have been created since that time — and are embraced in the limits of what was the city of Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, previous to consolidation.

Poundmaster for Eastern District — Daniel Brooks.

Lecture on "Young America."

Last evening a lecture was delivered in the new brick Church, corner of Clason and Fulton-avenues, Brooklyn, by George W. Curtis, Esq. Subject — "Gold and Gilt in Young America."

Mrs. Moody, residing at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide on Saturday evening last, by taking an overdose of laudanum. No cause is assigned for this rash act.

Brooklyn City Hospital.

The south wing of this institution, on Raymond-street near Dekalb-avenue, will be opened to the public on the 31st inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sunday Traffic.

Yesterday but three violations of the Sunday law were reported by the Chief of Police. Two of those were against the proprietors of barber shops, and the other a cigar store. The accused were fined $1 and costs each. The Chief of Police states that he discovered no drinking places or other places of business open; and several drinking places which had attempted the Sunday previous to evade the law, were closed — he having visited them during the week, and quite to their surprise, informed them of their proceedings the Sunday previous, and told them who were present on that occasion.

John Cady and James Cady, for assaulting James Kelly in the street on Saturday night last, and robbing him of a loaf of bread, were held to bail in the sum of $200 each for trial.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of New-York, delivered an able discourse on Sunday evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City — it being the first of a series conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Disturbance of Mr. McGee's Lecture — Letter from Mr. McGee.

Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In your telegraphic report of my late lecture at Boston, dated Tuesday last, you have published that some of my "remarks were construed by a few of the audience into disrespect for the memory of Washington, and led to much confusion and some severe fighting in the hall," permit me to say this is a total misreport. The dozen or twenty disturbers of the audience, as was proved next day in Court, came there banded together to make a noise; deadly weapons were taken from some of them; one has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months, and others, probably, will fare as hardly.

They commenced their disturbance before I had spoken at all, and 4,000 auditors are my witnesses that the name of Washington was never mentioned by me without profound respect.

J. D. McGee.

Want of Medical Officers for the Army and Navy. — Numerous letters from the seat of war continue to speak of the insufficiency of medical attendance, both at Sebastopol and on board transport ships, laden with wounded for the hospital at Scutari. To meet the emergency the London College of Surgeons has intimated its readiness to examine, in December, all those young men who have reached the age of twenty-one, but whose studies would not otherwise have terminated until March. The inferior grade of Army apothecaries has also been had recourse to by the Government. We deprecate both these proceedings, as injurious to the profession, and as tending to ruin our soldiers and sailors to the incompetency of imperfectly educated men. It would be more becoming in our public bodies, instead of relaxing their regulations at this juncture, to impress upon Government the propriety and justice of raising the remuneration, and, above all, of honorably treating the medical men of both services. There would then be no difficulty in procuring, among such an overcrowded profession as that of medicine, abundant additions to the staffs both of the army and navy. — *Edinburg Monthly Journal.*

The Rahway *Advocate* tells the following good story: Mr. —— is one of the "merchant princes" of the Empire City, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions on the Fifth-avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with tessellated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner. On his return home he was asked if he had seen Mr. So-and-so? "Oh yes." "What is he doing now?" "Well, when I saw him he was *keeping a nigger boarding-house* on the Fifth-avenue!"

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at Trinity Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Ira Clark Huntington to H. Adelaide Stebbins, daughter of William Stebbins, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 25, by Rev. Mr. Hillyer, at the residence of the bride's father, Robert Pearce, of New-York City, and Miss Mary, daughter of Caleb F. Williams, of North Orange, N. J.

Newark papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 29, of consumption, Truman Hart, formerly of Avon, Conn.

His friends, and those of his brother, Seth Hart, and brothers-in-law, James L. Morgan and Charles J. Saunders, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 31st, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 25 3d-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Eliza Jane, wife of Wm. H. Williams, and daughter of Mrs. Eliza White, aged 35 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends, and the members of Hinman Lodge, No. 107, I. O. of O. F., and American Flag Chapter of O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 31st, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 416 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 28, Fidelia Smith, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Joseph B. Smith, Jr., of her brothers, T. E. and A. Brockway, of her son-in-law, Mr. George Hoffman, and of her brother-in-law, John A. Vonck, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. George Hoffman, No. 24 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Robert Edgar, infant son of Robert E. and Sophia P. Bunce, aged 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 147 Henry-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 28, Mrs. Martha, relict of the late John C. Prooks, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. S. Herriman, No. 66 Remsen-st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 27, Clarence Dunning Case, only child of Zebulon T. and Elizabeth P. Case, aged 2 years.

Rochester papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 29, Samuel Thompson, of the firm of Samuel Thompson & Nephew, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on fifth day (Thursday) next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 186 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 28, Miss Jane Van Cleef, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 30th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, John M. Oakly, No. 43 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

At Gowanus, on Sunday morning, Jan. 28, Allan B. Messinger, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at Gowanus, (23d-st., near 3d-av.,) on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock. The members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., will meet at Fulton Ferry, at 2 o'clock.

At Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 27, Mr. Richard H. Peabody, of Keeseville, N. Y., in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, [illegible], Esq., are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Mr. [illegible], Yonkers, on Tuesday, 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 28, Catharine V. D. Payin, widow of Francis M. Payin, formerly of Little Falls, N. Y., in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Carmel, Putnam Co., on Saturday morning, Jan. 27, after a short illness, Rev. Henry G. Livingston, late pastor of the Third Reformed Dutch Church in Philadelphia, aged 24.

The funeral will be attended from the church in Carmel, on Wednesday, at noon.

At Mamaroneck, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 29, after a severe illness, Catharine, relict of the late [illegible] Hubbard, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Rev. H. S. and S. B. Hubbard, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Grand-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 28, at No. 121 Montague-place, James F. Burrill, M. D., aged 24 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, S. N. Burrill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague-place and Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange — Jan. 29.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	95	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	33½
9,000	do.	94½	200	do.	s30 33½
10,000	do.	b60 95	200	do.	b30 33½
6,000	do.	s3 94½	200	do.	s60 33
6,000 Indiana State 5s		82	50	do.	b10 33½
1,000 Missouri 6s		s3 84½	200	do.	b30 33
1,000	do.	84½	300	do.	b60 33½
19,000	do.	s3 84½	200	do.	s30 33
5,000 Erie Cv. Bs. '71	s60	78	100	do.	b30 33½
5,000	do.	78	300	do.	s30 33½
5,000 Erie Bds of '75	b60	80½	125	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 90
2,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bds		90	50	do.	s30 aft 90
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds		72	12	do.	opg 90
30,000 Pen'a Bds. 3d issue		94	100	Erie Railroad	33
7,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds		87½	200	do.	33
1,000	do.	87½	200	do.	s60 33
50 Merchants' Bank		120	100	do.	33
30 Am. Exchange Bank		105	100	do.	33
30 Metropolitan Bank		100½	50	do.	33
10 Hanover Bank		97	100	do.	c 33
20 Canton Company		s3 22	200	Reading Railroad	77
250 Nic. Transit Co.		18½	200	do.	77
100	do.	17	200	do.	77
100 Penn. Coal Company		104	500	do.	77
50	do.	b60 104	50	Hudson Riv. Railroad	37½
50 Cum. Coal Co.		s3 33½	15	Mich. Central R. R.	79
50	do.	s3 33½	5	Mich. So. Construct'n	95
100	do.	s60 33½	10	Clevo. C. & Cin. R. R.	98
225	do.	s3 33	10	Illino's Central R. R.	86
50	do.	s10 33	250	do.	86

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Albert H. Nicolay sold, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000 New-York and New-Haven Bonds, 1860	85½
$25,000 Green Bay 8 ¶ cent. 1st mortgage, 1863. 65 to	80½
$10,000 Ohio and Mississippi 2d mortgage	53
$15,000 Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, 1864	71½
20 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	81¼
30 shares Flushing Railroad	[illegible]
20 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	69½
100 shares Ohio Central Railroad	70½
60 shares Seventh Ward Bank	119 to 120
40 shares Atlantic Bank	60
22 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	104½
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company	90
80 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	120 to 122
50 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.	120 to 125½
50 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company	137
30 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company	125
20 shares American Express Company	105½
60 shares Australian Steamship Company	15
100 shares New Creek Coal Company	15

The regular semi-weekly sale of Mr. S. Draper takes place on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	94½	20	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	90½
2,000	do.	94½	20	Harlem Railroad	s30 20½
2,000	do.	b3 94½	50	do.	21
7,000	do.	b3 94½	50	do.	s3 20½
4,000 Erie Bds. of '75		80	10	Clevo. C. & Cin. R. R.	98
10,000	do.	b60 80	50	Erie Railroad	b30 46
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	s3	72	250	do.	45½
20 Merchants' Exch. Bk.		95	150	do.	s3 45
100 Canton Company		b60 22	100	do.	b60 46½
200 Hudson Riv. R. R.		37	100	do.	s10 46
100	do.	b60 37½	200	do.	s10 46
100 Cumb. Coal Co.		b10 33½	50	do.	b10 46
200	do.	33½	150	do.	c 46
200	do.	nw 33	100	Reading Railroad	b4 78
50	do.	s3 33½	50	Clevo. & Toledo R. R.	69
50	do.	b3 33½	127	Panama Railroad	91
100	do.	33½	30	Illinois Cen. R. R.	86
100 Nic. Transit Co.		18½			

Monday, Jan. 29 — P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages which we officially advertise in the present number of the Daily Times present a continued upward movement in Loans, Specie and Deposits, the changes since last week being as

Increase of Loans	$1,306,630
Gain in Specie	382,132
Increase of Deposits	466,000
Decrease in Circulation	7,538

The Specie reserve has now reached the handsome average of $16,697,260, being $3,100,297 ahead of the first statement in January, and $6,158,879 increase upon the first statement in December. Including the Sub-Treasury Statement on Saturday afternoon last, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.
Loans	$85,970,381	$85,447,908	$86,654,637
Specie	15,485,309	16,379,127	16,697,260
Circulation	6,606,451	6,665,285	6,630,929
Deposits	67,585,282	69,687,616	70,153,619
In Sub-Treasury	2,545,875	2,752,600	2,763,266

The Assay Office paid out to-day $275,000 Gold Coin, part proceeds of the California deposit of Friday last, which amount goes into Bank.

The leading Foreign Bankers demanded 109½ ¶ cent. on London for bills of their own drawing and in settlement of credits, to-day, and this rate was paid to some extent by remitters for the Boston steamer sailing on Wednesday. But most of the business was done at 109¼@109½, where ready cash was offered. The terms on Paris were also raised to 5 francs 12½ centimes to the dollar, but not generally paid; the quotations 5.12½@5.16¼. The rates on the North of Europe were firm. The receipts of Cotton at the important ports of Mobile and New-Orleans continue to be impeded by the low water in the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers. The *Concordia,* Louisiana paper, states that the Mississippi, opposite Natchez, has not been so low for thirty-one years. The Mobile *Register* estimates that the low water in the Alabama River has delayed Cotton remittances to the factors of that city alone, to the value of $3,000,000.

The week opens on a favorable Money Market. The Banks stand in no present dread of Specie exports, having by far the largest amount of Specie reserve they have ever before held; exceeding by two millions the amount which the temporary use of the $7,000,000 Mexican money enabled them to report for a few weeks last Summer. The out-door discounts rule 8 to 10 ¶ cent. for prime, and 12 ¶ cent. for fair paper, 60 to 120 days to run. The Stock Exchange exhibited through the day a considerable degree of steadiness on the leading Railroad Shares and Bonds. State Stocks were 1@1½ ¶ cent. lower on Virginias, owing to a press of these Bonds, supposed for Western Bank account. Renewed spirit was evinced in Cumberland Coal Shares, which reached 33¾, and in Panama Bonds and Shares, which sold as high as 96 ¶ cent. Erie, New-York Central and Reading each closed a fraction weaker than on Saturday.

The Stockholders of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, at their annual meeting last week, elected L. M. Hubby, (President,) Leonard Case, Alfred Kelly, Richard Hilliard, Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt, M. B. Scott, L. M. Hubby, Samuel Williamson, E. S. Prosser, Buffalo, and Hosea Williams, Delaware, and John Miller, Columbus, Directors of the Road for the ensuing year, and received the Report of the old Board, showing

Gross earnings for 1854, 11 months	$1,168,601
Expenses and interest	$664,096
Two dividends	397,564
Carried to surplus	106,941
	$1,168,601

Both dividends were in cash, July and January. Adding the January earnings, 1854, to complete the calendar year, the total would have been $1,235,230. Henceforth the annual reports will embrace January to December. The Capital Stock now stands $4,635,121, being an increase for the Galion track, new equipment, &c., of $674,969 on the previous report.

The counsel of the borough of Erie, Penn., and the Cleveland and Ashtabula Road Company were before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, last week, on the question of the right to extend the track of the latter to a connection within the borough with the Northeast Road. As the same issue is pending before the Erie Circuit Court, final decision was reserved, but the Court intimated that they considered it "a great wrong on the part of the borough to prevent the connection by violence, instead of having the legal question first settled," and that to save such troubles, further time might, on proper motion, be granted for executing the decree in the case of the Northeast Road, so as to preserve the old connection. The time now fixed expires in March. A second renewal of sixty days, in case the right of the Western Road to pass through the borough is denied, would carry the business of the two roads into May, when the Lake will reopen to navigation between Cleveland and Dunkirk and Buffalo.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS — JAN. 27.

Names of Banks.	Av. amt. of Loans.	Av. amt. of Specie.	Av. amt. of Circulation.	Av. amt. of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	5,610,[illegible]	940,679	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	3,722,366	1,646,313	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	5,371,706	1,218,926	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	1,186,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	2,111,673	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,527,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	2,719,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	2,787,[illegible]	314,176	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	102,411	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	1,047,360	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	2,125,544	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,367,174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	796,944	107,266	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	1,467,364	186,655	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	403,361	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	169,007	11,433	79,423	36,414
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	1,119,159	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,196,340	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	675,634	32,892	62,703	267,757
Seventh Ward Bank	1,023,809	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	742,263	51,778	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,289,608	118,731	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,607,[illegible]	[illegible]	149,912	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$86,654,637	Circulation	$6,630,929
Specie	16,697,260	Deposits	70,153,619

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 20.	Loans. Jan. 13.	Specie. Jan. 22.	Specie. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	3,682,042	3,751,167	1,260,855	1,259,619
Canal Bank	2,489,556	2,475,339	949,037	1,049,424
Louisiana	2,599,417	2,656,212	1,069,793	1,049,625
Louisiana State	4,695,899	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	1,143,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	239,733	261,939
Total	17,096,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	4,551,692	4,657,446
	Decrease	$217,629	Decrease	$5,[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 20.	Circulation. Jan. 13.	Deposits. Jan. 20.	Deposits. Jan. 13.
Citizens' Bank	1,610,270	1,624,996	1,867,405	1,878,246
Canal Bank	1,254,455	1,193,345	948,462	1,161,477
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,631,868	[illegible]
Louisiana State	1,116,245	[illegible]	2,044,605	2,076,173
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	311,796	343,062
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	10,681,[illegible]	11,216,773
	Decrease	$[illegible]	Decrease	$[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.
Bank of Louisiana	$251,337	$367,292
Canal Bank	793,271	770,321
Southern Bank	512,[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	94,600	61,106
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$3,222,[illegible]	$3,144,[illegible]

Hoosac Tunnel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Hoosac Tunnel is at last under contract. For some six or seven years past various attempts have been made by private companies to complete the connexion of the Vermont and Massachusetts and the Fitchburg Railroads to the Hudson. The State of Massachusetts has now loaned its credit to create the Troy and Greenfield Railroad to make this connexion, and President Clapp and a Committee of the Board of Directors, have been in this City for some time past, negotiating in reference to the contract, which is now completed.

Major Ed. W. Serrell, Civil Engineer, of this City, takes the entire contract in his own name; his sureties were accepted and endorsed on the contract on Friday last. There are thirty-four miles of railroad, and four and a half miles of tunnel to be built, which is to be completed in five years. The amount of the contract is more than four millions of dollars.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 26.

The advices by the *Pacific* were published by the Associated Press at noon to-day, and imparted a firm feeling to the Cotton market, but a decline in [illegible] prevented any notable advance. The sales were 8,500 bales. The week's business foots up [illegible] bales, and the stock on hand is 183,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 73,500 bales. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 8½@9½.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia. — Monday. — *First Board.* — [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . . MONDAY, JAN. 29.

Cleared.

Ships Isaac Allerton, Sears, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Phenix, (clipper,) Moore, San Francisco, Chambers & Heiser; Chas. Cooper, Cotts, Calcutta, Foster & Nickerson; Australia, Smith, Liverpool.

Barks Caroline, (Bard,) [illegible], Malaga, [illegible] & Mu[illegible]; Laura, Weston, Trinidad, [illegible] & Co.; Johannes, (Brem.,) Boysen, Hamburg, F. Ruck; Linden, Clark, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Catherine and Mary, Combs, Wilmington, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. H. Jones, Wells, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Schrs. Surprise, Cole, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; [illegible], Lougheed, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Kate Brigham, Dunham, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Lucien, Bray, Edenton, Johnson & Sloane; Jas. Campbell, Olney, Thompson, N. Underwood; Vary, Coburn, Baltimore, Mailer & Lord; Almeda, Dukeman, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Propeller Westerport, Hall, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans Jan. [illegible], and Havana [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

[illegible]